THE LITERARY DIGEST

(Title registered in U. S. Patent Office and in Foreign Countries)

PUBLIC OPINION, *New York*, and CURRENT OPINION, *New York*, combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST
(Titles registered in U. S. Patent Office)

Vol. CIV, No. 9 | New York, March 1, 1930 | Whole Number 2080

TOPICS ▾ OF ▾ THE ▾ DAY

(This title registered in U. S. Patent Office)

WAR ON THE SUPREME COURT

THAT UNEXPECTED SENATE FIGHT on Chief Justice Hughes made history.

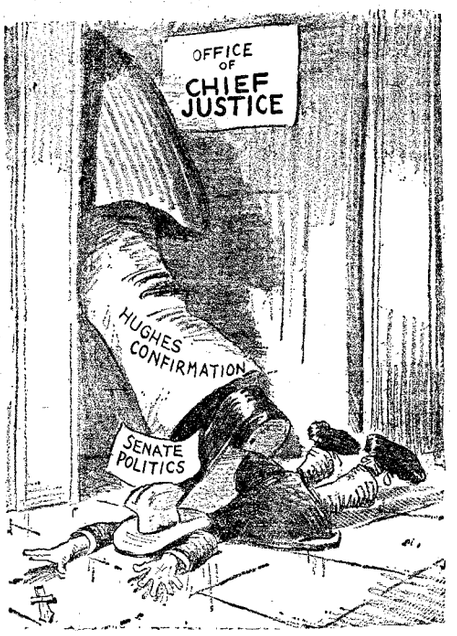
"One of the most significant developments in the political life of this nation in many years," one Washington daily calls it.

The contest "showed an extraordinary new attitude of great importance to present social and economic developments and of the most striking historical significance," writes Gustavus Myers, author of a history of the Supreme Court, in the New York *World*.

This fight will go down in the history of the United States, it is being said, as the first serious attempt to defeat a nomination to the Chief Justiceship since the Senate tried to block Andrew Jackson's appointment of Roger B. Taney in 1836.

It marked the sensational revival of the old bitter controversy over the powers of the Supreme Court that flamed forth again and again between the founding of the Government and the Civil War.

From the political side the strenuous efforts of a score of Senators to block the Hughes appointment is characterized by correspondents as a new march of the Democratic-Insurgent Republican coalition into the field of general national policy making, and further evidence of the split in Republican ranks. The political consequences are dwelt on at large by the correspondents, who conjecture about its effects on the Hoover Administration and the next Presidential election.



EFFICIENTLY SQUELCHED

—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*.

The arguments raised in the Senate against the Hughes appointment—a nomination hailed with almost unanimous press applause when made—may be summed up as follows:

In leaving the Supreme Court to enter politics, Mr. Hughes damaged the prestige of the court.

The record of Mr. Hughes, as a conservative member of the court for six years, as a great corporation lawyer in private life, indicates that he will be one of the conservative majority of the court, and this conservative majority has repeatedly indicated that it upholds the interests of big business, particularly in the utility and transportation field, as against the efforts of the States to regulate them for the benefit of consumers.

The Supreme Court has of late been usurping power by practically legislating in the exercise of its function of passing on the constitutionality of statutes. This trend must be fought by the Progressives in Congress.

Mr. Hughes was a member of the Harding Cabinet, but did and said nothing about the oil scandals.

The great reputation, professional standing, high character and dominating personality of Mr. Hughes make him all the more dangerous as a leader of a Supreme Court divided into a conservative majority and progressive minority.

Such were the arguments presented by Borah, Norris, Brookhart, Walsh, Dill, La Follette, and other Senators, quotations from which appear on the following page, and which arouse sharp controversy in the press.

The press is "overwhelmingly condemnatory" of "the performance of the coalition in its assaults on the Hughes nomination," says Ashmun Brown in a Washington dispatch to the Providence *Journal*. And a glance through the editorial columns seems to confirm the impression. "Partizanship and class prejudice played regrettably large parts" in the Senate performance, concludes the Houston *Post-Dispatch* (Dem.). The New York *Herald Tribune* (Rep.) uses sharper language, calling the opposition to Hughes "a symptom of aggravated degeneracy in a body now habituated to disesteem and decadence." In Washington *The Post* (Ind.) says that "in only one or two arguments advanced in opposition to the nomination was there any plausibility or trace of validity," and even these arguments were "accompanied by insincerity, partizan rancor, or demagoguery."

The views exprest by the critics of the Hughes appointment "are as old as the Republic and as moth-eaten as any fallacy in our political history," we read in the Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.). And so it goes. Papers all through the country—the Boston *Herald* (Rep.), Richmond *News-Leader* (Dem.), Little Rock *Arkansas Gazette* (Dem.), St. Joseph *News-Press* (Ind.), Montgomery *Advertiser* (Dem.), Detroit *News* (Ind.), Chicago *Daily News* (Ind.), Pittsburgh *Post-Gazette* (Ind.), and Seattle *Times* (Ind. Rep.), for instance—all rush to the defense of Mr. Hughes, and have little use for either the motives or the arguments of his Senatorial critics.

But many others remain either

ANOTHER huge LITERARY DIGEST poll of 20,000,000 ballots is now under way on the vital question of Prohibition. Millions of ballots have already been mailed. News of the poll is being given every evening on the radio through WJZ and associated stations, from ocean to ocean. Further details will be given in THE DIGEST next week.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

unconcerned or even somewhat pleased by the roar of disapproval in the Senate. Interesting, illuminating, wholesome, worth-while, the whole affair seems to many who would have regretted the final rejection of Hughes, so reports Frank R. Kent in one of his Baltimore *Sun* dispatches. Then he goes on:

© Underwood & Underwood

MR. DILL

"Mr. Hughes will be a better Chief Justice for the experience.

"He has lost practically all his tail-feathers, and reaches this highest and most secure of all perches on our governmental tree a badly battered and bedraggled bird, so peppered with shot that it will be some time before he can comfortably assume a sitting position.

"To have permitted without protest such a man, graciously accepting as merely his due the almost unanimous chorus of journalistic eulogy, to become Chief Justice of the United States would have been a pity.

"Wholly aside from that, however, it was extremely salutary to have the liberal point of view in connection with the Supreme Court presented in the Senate as it was presented. The debate can hardly fail to be enlightening to the members of the Supreme Court. It is impossible to ignore the existence of the national sentiment exprest by the speeches and votes against Mr. Hughes. They will have their effect upon the sitting members of the court, and they will have their effect upon Mr. Hughes. He is far too intelligent to permit all the criticism with which he was drenched to roll off his armor of self-esteem. Some of it will soak in.

"Looking at the fight from the purely political angle, several significant things protrude. One is the clearness with which it accentuated the split in the Republican party on sectional and economic lines, already made apparent in the tariff struggle."

International

MR. NORRIS

A definite and distinct approval of the insurgent criticism of Hughes and the Supreme Court comes from several sources. "Wholesome" is the word that *The Nation* and *The New Republic* like to use in this connection. Coming down to brass tacks, the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* (Ind.) asserts that "the necessity for an equitable theory of public-utility valuation has been forcibly imprest upon the country, in the fight on Mr. Hughes." To the Washington *News*, of the Scripps-Howard chain, the Hughes debate is significant "because it breaks through the hush-hush and ah-ah atmosphere surrounding the court, daring to examine that political and very human institution for what it is worth." And the Supreme Court fight is not over, contends the New York *Telegram* of the same chain; "it will continue as long as this property issue divides the country politically and economically." "Heedless must be the citizen who does not perceive that here is an issue more momentous than many of those which have stirred the whole country in Presidential campaigns," concludes the Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.).

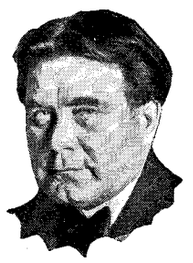
International

MR. BROOKHART

This great debate which so stirs our editors was launched unexpectedly.

It will be remembered that only two votes were cast against confirmation when the Senate Judiciary Committee considered the Hughes nomination. On February 10, in open executive session, Senator Norris, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, reported the nomination. Then Senator Blease, by objecting, prevented an immediate vote. Senator Norris briefly stated his own objections to the appointment of Mr. Hughes: First, that he acted in a way tending to lower the standards of the judiciary by leaving the Supreme Court to become candidate for President, only to return to the bench after having failed politically and succeeded financially; second, that in a time when the influence of monopoly affects every form of governmental activity, "no man in public life so exemplifies the influence of powerful combinations in the political and financial world as does Mr. Hughes."

After this the debate ran on through three more sessions before the vote was taken confirming the Hughes nomination by a count of 52 to 26. And the day after there occurred what the newspapers called a "post mortem," or "hangover" debate.



MR. BORAH

Each day Senator Norris led the growing anti-Hughes forces.

In his main speech he emphasized the present trend toward monopoly, saying: "If this combination idea is to go on much longer, there will not be a man in the United States, from farming to manufacturing, who will not be working for somebody else, taking commands from the man who sits at the head of a monopoly with his feet upon a mahogany table, giving orders to the peasants and the hired men who work in the factories, and even those who work in the professional offices." In almost every community, according to Mr. Norris, people somehow come into contact with the "Power Trust," and when they want to run their own power plants or fix rates, they find some Supreme Court decision standing in their way.

In particular, Mr. Norris brought up the recent Supreme Court decision in the Baltimore United Railway case, in which a State commission fixt a rate permitting the company to earn 6.26 per cent. on the valuation of its property, and the United State Supreme Court held that this return was "so inadequate as to result in a deprivation of property in violation of the due process of law clause of the Fourteenth Amendment." This decision—from which Justices Brandeis, Holmes, and Stone dissented—was held up by Senator Norris and the other Senators on his side of the debate as proof that the Supreme Court as now constituted is preventing the people from exercising necessary control of public utilities.

Senator Borah "was in good form," according to a correspondent, when he analyzed the record of Mr. Hughes at the bar and summed up his objections to his nomination to the Chief Justiceship in these words:

"I am of the opinion that he feels that practically no restraint ought to be placed upon the vast corporate interests of the United States.

"I am of the opinion that he will go on the bench as Chief Justice, carrying with him the conviction that these efforts at restraint are unwise."

MR. WALSH

Senator Dill, Democrat, from Washington, opened his speech on Lincoln's Birthday calling attention to this "coincidence":

"The Senate of the United States on the day marking the anniversary of the natal day of Abraham Lincoln, the greatest champion of human rights in the world since Christ walked upon the earth, considers whether or not it shall confirm the appointment of Charles E. Hughes, the greatest champion of property rights of our time, as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States."

Senator Dill is especially interested in radio-broadcasting. Hence he made much of a Hughes brief arguing that "priority of time" gives the General Electric Company a property right to

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LAURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
Fairfield, Illinois

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT THAT?

Test your knowledge by the questions below. If you can not answer them, turn to the pages indicated. Each one counts 5.

1. What is the lowest life subject to intoxication? (p. 16).
2. Who is the "man with the St. Bernard 'dogs'"? (p. 29).
3. What humorist reads the Bible two hours daily? (p. 22).
4. What art group were called "*les fauves*"? (p. 19).
5. What is the source of the war joke, "If we give the Germans no quarter, they will give us no gas"? (p. 17).
6. How does Ford plan to make "yearners" workers? (p. 9).
7. Who has a medal for using the best radio English? (p. 20).
8. What leader of all the White Russian refugees of Europe has mysteriously disappeared? (p. 13).
9. Do reformatories reform? (p. 24).
10. How many scars does Eddie Shore, of the Boston Bruins hockey team, usually have on his body? (p. 38).
11. What new device can regulate the speed of motor-vehicles? (p. 16).
12. What is the prison punishment in England known as the "the cat"? (p. 14).
13. What Senator is leading the fight against air-crash "secrecy"? (p. 10).
14. How is Capital disarming Communism? (p. 23).
15. What is the "hush-hush" engine? (p. 18).
16. How many world-baseball championships has Connie Mack won for Philadelphia? (p. 43).
17. What language reform is Russia to undertake? (p. 15).
18. Why keep children away from the movies? (p. 23).
19. What size shoes and collars does Carnera wear? (p. 29).
20. What dilemma does Uncle Sam face in Haiti? (p. 11).

operate its broadcasting station over the radio-wave channel it uses. This Senator Dill attacks bitterly as "the doctrine of squatter sovereignty in the air." He goes on to say that "in practically every decision he has written, and in every plea that he has made when there has been a conflict between property rights and human rights, Mr. Hughes has been on the side of property rights." In Mr. Dill's opinion, if the courts go on "building up these enormous watered values in our public utilities," the only thing the people can do is "to provide for the Government's taking over and operating them in order that the people shall not be robbed any longer."

It was Senator Dill, too, who started the "post-mortem" debate after the confirmation, rising to speak of what is ahead, and asserting that the debate caught the attention of the country, because "it is connected with the building up of a judicial system of law that is fast bringing economic slavery in this country"—

"If the system of judicial law that is being written in defiance of State legislation and of Congressional legislation is continued by the court's decisions, there is no human power in America that can keep the Supreme Court from becoming a political issue, nation-wide, in the not far-distant future."

The politics of it all was touched on by Senator Brookhart in his main speech, declaring that the Supreme Court is now divided into a progressive and a reactionary party, and that "this division more truly represents the political situation in the United States than any other party alinement at this time." Senator Brookhart prophesied that the big political issue of the future will be the "confiscation" of the earnings of the common people by "the corporate interests of the country." He attacked the famous Marbury vs. Madison decision of Chief Justice Marshall as "court-made law" unwarrantably arrogating to the Supreme Court the supreme authority. In Mr. Brookhart's opinion the final authority should be Congress, and he stands ready to grant Congress such power, if necessary, by constitutional amendment.

Senator Walsh (Dem.) of Montana, arose to say he had changed his mind since voting for confirmation in committee, explaining that his chief reason was the fact that Mr. Hughes, "keen lawyer that he is," sat in the Cabinet of President Harding during that "orgy of corruption," apparently oblivious to it all, and after the exposures never uttered "one word of condemnation."

On the other side, as correspondents remarked, the pro-Hughes majority seemed for the most part willing to let their votes talk, altho Senators Copeland and Wagner, from Mr. Hughes's own State, and others, rose to defend him. The main speech in favor of confirmation was made by Senator Glenn of Illinois, who reviewed the career of Mr. Hughes as investigator, as Governor, as member of the Supreme Court, declaring that the whole story "reveals his sympathy on the side of the downtrodden and the oppressed."

TO TURN "YEARNERS" INTO WORKERS

"IT MAY SEEM BRUTALLY PRACTICAL to make men for the jobs," but "that is a better system than making cultured drifters and yearners."

Thus comments the Philadelphia *Record* on Henry Ford's plan to "dedicate the rest of his life to education," by devoting possibly $100,000,000 to building-trade schools throughout the country.

"I want to do all in my power to help young men of America to fit themselves into the world," said Mr. Ford, in explaining his education plan to James L. Kilgallen, of the International News Service. "Society owes it to the young people to educate them for useful citizenship. Every boy should learn a trade. He should have something to fall back on, something to keep his mind active, and keep him out of trouble." Then the motor magnate said:

"When students come out of school, at eighteen or so, people should want them.

"They should be in demand, and not find themselves shifting aimlessly without a definite purpose in life.

"The reason we have so much crime and racketeering is because schools do not teach our young men how to fit into the world.

"Racketeering is nothing but a revolt against the present improper and ineffectual system of teaching.

"If taught properly, every boy upon leaving school could go to an employer and say he was specifically fitted to perform a given task. Now they say, 'I went through high school,' 'I went through college.' That does not mean anything. But if they say they are a machinist, a chemist, or a cabinet-maker, that does mean something.

"I do not know how many schools we shall build, but some of them will be large institutions.

"All these schools will be self-supporting.

"Academic subjects will be taught in the lower grades, but as soon as the students are ready for it they will be given vocational training. All the arts will be taught. When a student is graduated, he not only will have a good basic education, but a trade that will enable him to immediately put his mind and his energy to practical application. The students will be taught to buy and sell, to be traders as well as mechanics."

The press generally seem to view Mr. Ford's plan with approbation, altho many editors express misgivings.

"It is unfortunate that the spoken word can never be recalled," says the Brooklyn *Eagle*, in pointing out that "when the flivver magnate said 'history is bunk,' he put himself on record as to the basis of all cultural education." To the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* "the news is the most exciting that has broken on the American educational world in many a year."

"But technical education, admirable as it is, will not meet the requirements of youth and will not solve our social and economic problems," declares the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch;* the need for liberal education "was never more acute than it is to-day."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Underwood & Underwood photograph

THEY DON'T TELL ALL THEY KNOW—THE AIR "CRASH BOARD"

Investigators for the Department of Commerce, whose "policy of silence" in air disasters is under fire. Left to right: E. R. Strong, Pendleton Edgar, E. P. Howard, E. McD. Kintz, and K. M. Lane; back row: James L. Kinney and Dr. L. H. Bauer.

AIR-CRASH "SECRECY"

AN AIRPLANE PLUNGES 500 FEET to a stubble field. There is an explosion and a flash of flame.

Airport attendants rush to the wreck with fire extinguishers, but are powerless to do anything to save the pilot and four passengers—one a woman.

This is the picture of a recent air disaster at Kansas City, which has sent editorial temperatures higher in a hot discussion of the question: Shall "secrecy" be permitted to shroud the causes of our fatal airplane accidents? Louder grows the protest in the Senate and the press against the policy of the Department of Commerce not to make public its detailed findings in such disasters. Indignation against those aviation companies which are said to suppress information on accidents is focused by this crash, for the Associated Press broadcasts the fact that:

"Immediately after the bodies were removed from the charred wreckage, a dozen pilots and mechanics for the Universal Corporation, equipped with axes, hacksaws and ropes, were dispatched to the scene by E. L. Sloniger, General Manager of the branch here, to destroy all evidence of the accident. Parts of the wreckage were cut away and dragged across the field into darkness. In an hour the wreckage was scattered over a wide area, nothing remaining at the scene except charred bits of cloth and a few personal belongings of the victims."

Kansas City dispatches which said a Federal aeronautical inspector sanctioned removal of the wreck quote him thus: "We are trying to sell aviation to the public, and wreckage of a plane lying around for people to stare at has a bad effect." But that action "did more harm to the future of aviation than twenty major accidents," declared Senator Allen, of Kansas. The disaster echoed in the Senate when, as we are told by the Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald Tribune*, "the policy of the Department of Commerce in the investigation of aircraft was assailed by a number of members, with the burden of complaint aimed at the 'secrecy' of its inquiries." Senator Hiram Bingham, Republican, of Connecticut, and President of the National Aeronautical Association," stirred up the Senate discussion in a brief speech calling for action on his bill to make new provisions for investigation of accidents."

"Senator Bingham said that from time to time there had been serious airplane accidents which had not been fully explained, and that the Department of Commerce, while making investigations, had given out the results only in part. He pointed out that every six months the Department gave out a list of accidents, showing how large a percentage was due to engines, to pilots and the like. His bill, he explained, was intended to cause the Department to give out the results of all investigations of accidents where lives were lost or there were serious results."

Col. Clarence M. Young, Assistant Secretary of Commerce in charge of aeronautics, later explained that the Department had no authority to conduct formal hearings. Why "the Department of Commerce does not believe in telling all it knows about flying accidents" is explained in an article by Lorimer Hammond, in *Liberty*. The Department's views are stated thus:

"Accidents in civil aviation are investigated by the Department of Commerce to gain information which may increase the safety of flying—not to fix responsibility for individual accidents.

"The policy of the Department of Commerce not to make public the reports of its investigators, or the findings of its Crash Board concerning the circumstances of individual accidents, is based upon various grounds:

"(1) The exact causes of such accidents are frequently difficult to determine. Often no eye-witnesses can be found. When eye-witnesses are obtained, in the majority of cases such witnesses do not possess sufficient knowledge or experience of aviation to give trustworthy descriptions of what they have seen. . . . Under these conditions, findings by the investigators of the Department of Commerce in each case are not as accurate as we should like them to be if they were to be made public. And yet . . . they do serve our purpose in advancing safety.

"(2) From pilots and from employees of aviation companies involved, the investigators for the Department of Commerce can obtain more complete and more accurate statements concerning accidents if such persons know that their statements will not be made public. Pilots and aviation employees might hesitate to supply full information if, through open publication, they ran the risk of becoming involved in civil suits for damage brought against them or their companies.

"(3) Members of the Aircraft Accident Board, which conducts investigations of all civil aviation accidents for the Department of Commerce, might, it is believed, be hampered in making their decisions if they knew such decisions were to be made public. They would be inclined to resolve doubt in favor of the pilot, and their findings under the headings 'unknown' and 'doubtful' would have a tendency to increase, with a resulting loss to the cause of safe flying."

But a majority of newspapers seem to disagree with this "policy of silence." "Hushing up, for real or imagined causes, will not promote air safety," says the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*, and the Chicago *Tribune* holds that "abetting concealment is a disservice on the part of the government" and "it is psychologically the wrong way to 'sell aviation to the people.'" On the other hand, the Dayton *Journal* argues that "the big task ahead is to make aviation safer," and the Department of Commerce "can advance that end far more effectively by working scientifically and in silence than by serving as prosecutor or prosecuting witness in all cases."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

HAITI: ANOTHER BEAR BY THE TAIL

"A MOB, CRAZED BY THE CRIES and screams of dying friends and relatives, pursued President Sam into the French legation and literally hacked him to pieces."

That was what happened to Haiti's President, in 1915, when he "ordered nearly 175 of his opponents butchered in the national prison." The massacre at Port-au-Prince, with the killing of Sam, continues William Lawson, Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, "decided President Wilson on intervention." Now, fifteen years later, President Hoover is sending a commission to Haiti to investigate "when and how we are to withdraw." The challenge facing the commission, says Mr. Lawson, is: "Get in or get out."

International

W. CAMERON FORBES

"For a hundred years before the United States intervened to end a nuisance and forestall all European intervention," this writer tells us, "the history of Haiti had been a succession of revolutions, butcheries, assassinations, and tyranny." And even to-day—

"Any suggestion of withdrawal of the occupation forces in 1936, or at any other time, unless prevailing conditions are radically changed beforehand, are always met in intelligent Haitian circles with the warning that the last marine will hardly be out of sight of Port-au-Prince before the country will be ablaze with revolution. 'Black' leaders have served notice, time and time again, that if the United States withdraws, leaving a 'yellow' government in control at Port-au-Prince, they will take the field in rebellion.

"All of which, it will be urged upon the commission by treaty officers who heretofore have been reluctant to discuss the subject, by American business men in the country, and by Haitians themselves, shows that Uncle Sam must either 'get all the way in,' brushing aside, by revision of the treaty, those barriers which have hindered the establishment of a permanent, stable government, or he might as well 'get out' now."

Keystone

WM. ALLEN WHITE

What are we going to do about it? President Hoover hopes that the distinguished commission he has appointed will be able to find a solution. In a frank discussion of the problem, the President says:

"The primary question to be investigated is when and how we are to withdraw from Haiti. The second question is, what shall we do in the meantime. Certainly we shall withdraw our marines from Haiti some time. There are some people who wish us to scuttle overnight. I am informed that every group in Haiti considers that such an action would result in disaster to the Haitian people. On the other hand, our Haitian treaty of 1915, under which our forces are present in the country, in the main expires in 1936, or six years hence. We have no mandate to continue the present relationship after that date."

ELIE VEZINA

"We have an obligation to the people of Haiti," the President continues, "and we need to plan how we will discharge that obligation. There is need to build up a certainty of efficient and stable government, in order that life and property may be protected after we withdraw. We need to know, therefore, what sequent steps should be taken in cooperation with the Haitian people to bring about this result." And—

"As I have stated before, I have no desire for representation of the American Government abroad through our military forces. We entered Haiti, in 1915, for reasons arising from chaotic and distressing conditions, the consequence of a long period of civil war and disorganization. We assumed by treaty the obligation to assist the Republic of Haiti in the protection of order, the organization of an efficient police force, the rehabilitation of its finances, and the development of its natural resources. We have the implied obligation of assisting in building up a stable self-government."

Keystone

H. P. FLETCHER

As members of his Haitian commission, President Hoover selected these men:

W. Cameron Forbes, former Governor-General of the Philippine Islands, chairman.

Henry P. Fletcher, former Ambassador to Italy, and expert on Latin-American affairs.

Elie Vezina, of Woonsocket, Rhode Island.

James Kerney, of Trenton, New Jersey.

William Allen White, of Emporia, Kansas, publisher.

"In selecting the commission, President Hoover gave careful thought to the national and religious view-points of the citizens of Haiti," writes a Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald Tribune*. "The island is overwhelmingly Catholic, and French is the accepted language. Both elements are represented on the commission":

"Mr. Vezina is secretary of *L' Union St. Jean Baptiste d'Amérique*, a strong French Catholic organization, is a student of Haitian affairs, is a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, and a Knight of the Order of St. Gregory, the latter being an honor that is bestowed only by the Pope.

"Mr. Fletcher served as Secretary of the American Embassy at Havana, Ambassador to Chile, Ambassador to Mexico, Ambassador to Belgium, Ambassador to Italy, and as Under-Secretary of State. He was selected to accompany Mr. Hoover on his South American tour because of his extensive knowledge of Latin-American affairs.

"Mr. Kerney is a Democrat, and the author of a number of articles on Woodrow Wilson. Mr. White also is well known as an author.

International

JAMES KERNEY

"In addition to the investigatory commission, President Hoover announced that with Mr. Forbes's cooperation, he had persuaded Dr. R. R. Moton, president of Tuskegee Institute, Negro college, to undertake an exhaustive investigation into the educational system of Haiti."

"More than 95 per cent. of the 2,500,000 people in Haiti are absolutely illiterate and, for the most part, poverty-stricken 'black peasants,'" Mr. Lawson tells us. "Between them and the American occupation, like an insulation, stands the remaining 5 per cent. of the population, the educated, cultured élite mulatto class, who, for all their lip service, hate the Americans, and are as cordially despised, themselves, by the 'blacks.'"

"The Senate perceives that there is much grief and little credit in the whole matter," says the Dallas *Morning News*, referring to the Senate's action in voting $50,000 for the commission, but refusing to name a member to it. "It is a case of being damned if we stay and damned if we do not. Let Herbert do it." Altho a majority of papers praise the commission and appear optimistic that it will produce results, others, like the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, assert that the commission "will have to show much originality if it can uncover many new facts."

P. & A.

ROBERT R. MOTON

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE WOMAN "PIN-MONEY WORKER"

"THE PIN-MONEY WORKER IS ALL CLEAR GAIN in our economic life," declares Viscountess Rhondda, prominent British feminist and coal-mine owner.

"I can not agree," objects Miss Frances Perkins, New York State Commissioner of Labor, who insists that "the woman 'pin-money worker' who competes with the necessity worker is a menace to society, a selfish, short-sighted creature, who ought to be ashamed of herself."

This problem, arising from the increased employment of women in industry, has stirred a lively discussion in our press, which finds Miss Perkins very quotable. For, speaking at the New York National Republican Club Forum, she says:

"Until we have every woman in this community earning a living wage—and by that I mean not less than $20 a week for the City of New York—until we have a firmly established habit of short working hours and some kind of old-age security, I am not willing to encourage those who are under no economic necessities to compete with their charm and education, their superior advantages, against the working-girl who has only her two hands.

"There are so many fields where their talents can bear rich fruit without hurting less fortunate women workers. Architecture, painting, music, and other fields of artistic endeavor which require special training are legitimate for the 'pin-money worker.' Politics and charitable work, law, medicine, and teaching also would be desirable outlets.

"Idleness is a curse, of course, but if these rich women must have employment, let them go into agriculture, which needs workers, or devote themselves to motherhood and the home."

Here is "very good social and economic doctrine," comments the Dayton *Journal*, which goes on to affirm that—

"Idleness is a curse, of course, and industry is to be commended at all times and for all people. But where, in the case of poor girls who must make their own way, idleness means the difference between a respectable life and self-support by any means, it is not only a terrible thing from the girl's standpoint, but a grave social menace. It is almost unendurable in many ways in its social consequences."

Not so sure is the New York *Herald Tribune*, which points out that "'the pin-money worker' has been a thorn in the flesh of laborites ever since the first modern-minded daughter discovered that it was more interesting to earn her own money than to spend father's." Further, we read:

"Talents and opportunities differ even among the more privileged groups of women, and if 'going into trade' offers the best opportunity for happiness to any woman, surely that is where she is bound to go, regardless of the hypothetical working girl, for American industry is so complex and so flexible that one can seldom be sure that her cake is another's bread.

"Certainly there is less danger for the industrial workers for whom Miss Perkins was pleading than for any other specialized group. School-teachers, saleswomen, artists, musicians, and actresses are far more likely to find their professions invaded by the 'pin-money workers' than are the factory workers and unskilled labor groups, upon whom economic necessity is heaviest. The world has not censured Sir James M. Barrie for encouraging the unhappy wife in 'The Twelve Pound Look' to become a typist, and it will not at this late date make an arbitrary ruling that only women with no other means of support may hold jobs in the business and professional world. Perhaps those fields need the activities of 'pin-money women' as much as the women need the 'pin-money.'"

The Chicago *Tribune* considers Miss Perkins's alternative of "motherhood and the home" more to the point than agricultural employment for leisure "pin-money women":

"Eugenists and such would certainly approve the idea that those most favored by environment, education, and all natural resources should make motherhood their business. Whether she can prove it to these restless girls who want to run tea-rooms, hat shops and typewriters and otherwise invade the working-girl's hard-won territory is quite another question."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

Now what we would like to see is a little parity for pedestrians.—*American Lumberman.*

WHOEVER thought of calling it mean temperature certainly knew his thesaurus.—*Macon Telegraph.*

WHICH one of the rising generations do you suppose Methusaleh worried the most about?—*Tampa Times.*

THE problem at London, it seems, is to balance naval strength so nicely that each nation may be certain of winning the next war.—*Florence Herald.*

IF one nation doesn't prepare for war, that is folly. Yet, if all prepare, that is folly, too. In other words, you must be a fool to keep from being a fool.—*Colorado Springs Gazette.*

WHEN some one is trying to get you to invest money in a good buy, make him specify as to the spelling of that last word.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

ADD 1929 statistics: During the year there were two notable income-tax reductions. One staged by Congress, the other by Wall Street.—*Leesburg Commercial.*

THE daily syndicated pieces by stage comedians are very heartening. The chestnut blight, it appears, has been greatly exaggerated by the nature-writers.—*Detroit News.*

THE man who sings at the top of his voice for an hour a day will not be troubled by chest complaints in his old age, I read. The neighbors will make sure of that.—*The Passing Show.*

NO LONGER THE BEST SEAT IN THE HOUSE
—Rose in the Boston *Herald.*

THE first communications merger was probably a women's sewing circle.—*Florence Herald.*

THE chances are the lambs will lose their memory about the time they get their wool back.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

EARTH tremors slightly shocked Los Angeles, about the only thing remaining that can.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

IT is increasingly evident that if Uncle Sam expects to be even reasonably dry he must continue to come down with the dust.—*Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch.*

"REPRESENTATION by districts enables the rural section to control the city." Maybe that's why farmers get rich at the expense of big-town manufacturers.—*Rochester Times-Union.*

DOCTORS treating parrots down with this new ailment are handicapped. They can't tell a parrot to go get its teeth pulled.—*Macon Telegraph.*

THE butcher, we read, still uses everything about the pig except its squeal. This is used by the customer when he hears the price of pork.—*Punch.*

A SCULPTOR says that, without fearing the comparison, many of our London statues could be placed among the most famous ones in Italy. The trouble is that they aren't.—*The Humorist* (*London*).

THE New York *World* mentions the firm of Bee & Blank, "publicity advisors to Colonel Lindbergh." We suppose its connection with this famous client must bring the firm a tidy bit of publicity.—*Detroit News.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FOREIGN - COMMENT

A NEW MYSTERY OF PARIS

THE ENTIRE POLICE NETWORK of France is reaching out to solve the mysterious disappearance of Gen. Alexander Paul Koutiepoff.

French newspapers say Paris has gone "Koutiepoff-crazy," because nothing else seems to be talked about but the inexplicable eclipse of this Russian general, who distinguished himself in the World War, and later fought in the White armies under Generals Denikin and Wrangel against the Bolsheviks.

As the story goes, General Koutiepoff left his apartment in Paris one Sunday morning, late in January, to go to the Russian Military League, the White Russian organization, of which he was the President. The purpose of his journey was no more militant than to attend a church service held in the premises of the League.

That was the last seen of General Koutiepoff.

French detectives working on the case arrested the Second Secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Paris. According to a Moscow dispatch to the Paris *Midi* the Soviet Government has lodged an official protest with the French Ambassador because of this arrest.

Paris dispatches relate that White Russians in France have formally called the attention of the French Government to the disappearance of General Koutiepoff, and we read:

"His friends and fellow Russians address a letter to the French Government head, signed by General de Goulevitch, Chief of the General Staff of the Russian Army during the late war, in which General Koutiepoff was called a 'victim of Bolshevist terrorism.'

"General de Goulevitch's signature was followed by 11,726 others."

At first, we are told, the theory was ventured that the General fled for some personal reasons. Now, however, this theory has been definitely abandoned. The police, we are told, regard it as undenable that the General was kidnaped.

It is further related that three or more witnesses have stated that at the very hour of the General's disappearance they saw a young woman wearing a light beige coat near General Koutiepoff's home. She approached a man, with a dark beard and mustache, who was wearing a black hat and coat. This description is said to fit General Koutiepoff's appearance. The witnesses further report that a few steps further this man was seized by three husky men, including one who seemed to be a policeman. They shoved him into a large gray sedan car. Followed by a red taxi, this sedan rolled away at a great speed.

P. & A. photograph

ON HIS WAY TO CHURCH

Alexander Paul Koutiepoff, leader of all Russian Nationalist or White Refugees in Europe, mysteriously disappeared. White Russians charge he was kidnaped by Soviet Secret Agents, because he was known to be intensely anti-Bolshevik. He has not been heard of since.

A nationalist Russian anti-Soviet daily of Paris, *Vozrozhdienie*, says:

"Among the Russians residing in the French capital, there does not exist even the slightest doubt that the General's disappearance is the work of Bolsheviks. Everybody's attention is instinctively concentrated on one spot—on the Soviet Embassy, that hiding-place of international criminals.

"If in that house, protected by the rights of extraterritoriality, the representatives of a normal State were residing, they would not tolerate the weight of general suspicion, and would themselves ask for a search to be made in it. But we are confronted with a bandit's den, the masters of which, clothed in diplomatic immunity, pay no attention to the curse of public opinion's disapproval. It would be ridiculous to expect from them a request for a search. Too many sordid mysteries are hidden in their house."

On the other hand, the Soviet newspapers published in Moscow speak of the accusations launched against the Soviet Government with greatest indignation.

Isviestia, an official organ of the Soviets, declares that the allegation that General Koutiepoff was kidnaped by Ogpu agents is "a story too idiotic to be discust in earnest."

Pravda, the organ of the Central Committee of the Communist party, professes to see in the charges the beginning of an anti-Soviet "plot" which is being forged in Europe. It asserts:

"All these anti-Soviet sallies, inspired by the lowest political motives, the direct threats aimed at the Russian Embassy in Paris, the appeals of the Whites that the Soviet Ambassador be punished in connection with the disappearance of General Koutiepoff, and the assertion of the French press that he was 'kidnaped by the agents of Ogpu'—all prove that a drive is being started against the Soviet Government with quite definite political purpose."

This purpose, this journal adds, is to form a "united anti-Soviet front in Europe."

Considerable resentment is voiced in certain sections of the French Press against the Soviet Government. Thus the Paris *Matin* says flatly:

"Everything leads one to believe that the leader of Russian military émigrés has become a victim of the political vengeance of the Ogpu.

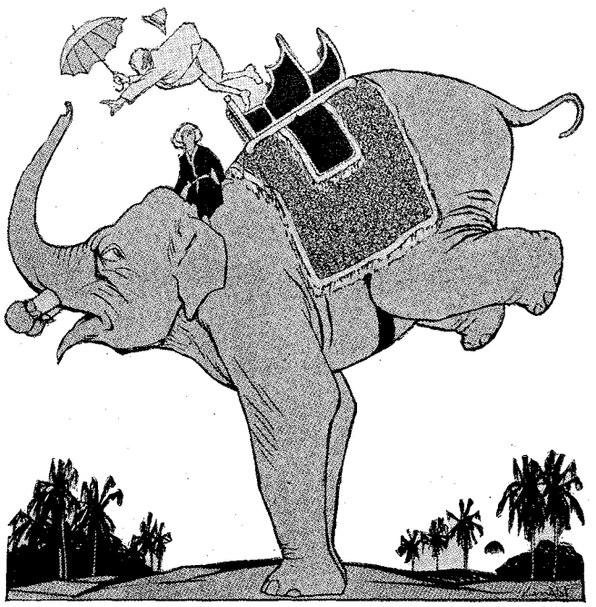
"So it comes to pass than an institution of a foreign State, the most terrible of all the institutions which any tyranny ever has had at its command, dares to spread its activities, or to put it more exactly, its crimes, to our territory and to our capital, disregarding all the foundations of international law.

"This is inadmissible.

"The disappearance of General Koutiepoff . . . proves to what a limit of impertinence and arrogance the Soviets can go. It

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

is in vain that they will try to deny it. All theories of the General's flight must be rejected. For it is only the Government of Moscow that could wish the disappearance of General



A GERMAN SLAM AT BRITAIN

"Even Indian elephants kick when goaded!"

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

Koutiepoff, of this leader of Russian military émigrés, and of this most dangerous enemy of the Soviet régime."

IS PRISON FLOGGING TORTURE?

A MAN SENTENCED to ten years' penal servitude and fifteen strokes with the "cat" committed suicide in Wandsworth Prison, England, by jumping over the balcony outside his cell.

He crashed to death on the stone floor twenty feet below.

Altho evidence at the inquest pointed to the ten years and not the "cat" as being responsible, the affair has raised a great outcry in England against flogging, and the London *New Statesman* says:

"The case against the cat-o'-nine-tails is twofold.

"It is a barbarous and brutal form of punishment, and it is not (*pace* Lord Darling and other men of law) a necessary or even, so far as one can judge, an effective deterrent.

"It is, in fact, a savage form of reprisal, a relic of the old doctrine of an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth. Its brutalizing effect is as great, or even greater, on the whipper than on the whipt, and Lord Darling's jeer at sentimentalists who approve of boxing and denounce the 'cat' is beside the mark."

The above allusion to Lord Darling, formerly one of the most noted judges on the bench, is elicited by a statement he gave to the London *Evening Star:*

"No one is flogged except when he has been guilty of personal violence.

"In my opinion a public opinion which approves of prize-fighting, including the knockout blow, can not logically condemn flogging.

"Men and women who flock to an exhibition between the 'Game Chick' and the 'Battling Brown,' would gladly see 'Burglar Bill' punished by the 'Wandsworth Walloper.' The Chancellor of the Exchequer might as well set an entertainment tax on this as on the former exhibition."

Meanwhile London press dispatches advise us that the flogging question has been raised in Parliament. A special committee, it is reported, may be appointed to consider the effect of corporal punishment upon prisoners.

INDIA'S INDEPENDENCE OUTBURST

THE MEEK NON-COOPERATION of Mahatma Gandhi is admitted to have caused trouble enough to Britain in India's struggle against British rule.

But now that Gandhi is reported to be drawing up an "ultimatum" to the Viceroy of India as a prelude to a campaign of civil disobedience, government circles in London are said to be alarmed.

At the same time it is pointed out in a London dispatch to the New York *Evening Post*, that civil disobedience is only another name for non-cooperation, which was instituted by Gandhi nine years ago. And experience shows, we are told, that the Indians are "unable to distinguish between passive measures and active revolt."

Gandhi's latest plan, we are further informed, provides not only for a campaign of non-payment of taxes in selected districts, and under the supervision of local leaders, but also for a boycott of the Government's salt monopoly.

It was adopted, we read, by the main committee of the Indian National Congress at Ahmedabad about the middle of February. A preliminary move toward Indian independence was made at the meeting of the Indian National Congress at Lahore, the capital of the Punjab, at the end of December past. This action was the unfurling of the Indian "national flag."

This significant stroke is hailed by some Indian newspapers as the harbinger of a glorious new era of equality.

But others condemn it as an act of madness on the part of irresponsible persons who are incapable of understanding the realities of the Indian situation.

The Bombay *Vanguard*, described as the exponent of the young India movement, has this to say about that session of the Indian National Congress:

"The Congress has once for all abandoned its nebulous goal, or Swaraj, and declared itself as pledged to strive for complete independence. But the Swaraj that the Pandit (Jowaharlol Nehru) wants is not the Swaraj for the few but the Swaraj for the workers and peasants, for the rank and file in the country. Swaraj for him means cessation of exploitation in any form by anybody."

In the Madras *Hindu*, reported for many years to have been a firm supporter of the Congress, we find it conceded that the organization "has initiated a most definite departure, both in the fundamental basis of its organization and its present policy and program." But the editorial contributor to *The Hindu* responsible for this statement is not sure that the departure is entirely wise. Indeed he offers a broad hint to the leaders who dominate the Congress that they reopen the door of "Dominion status," which they deliberately shut at Lahore. He writes:

"We note that Mahatma Gandhi in his speech defined independence as the immediate objective of the Congress, and declared that, after passing this resolution, 'your representatives will not, dare not, and can not go into a conference where Dominion status is a matter for consideration. They can only go to a conference where independence is a matter for consideration.' But reading the resolution as it stands, it is at least arguable that there is nothing in it to suggest that the Congress may not later, as a matter of settlement with the Government, accept full Dominion status for India, with its full implications, as a basis of national freedom equivalent or preferable to independence."

The Rangoon *Times*, British-owned and British-edited, is of the opinion that trouble has come because the Viceroy in India and the Labor Government in Britain have been flirting with Mahatma Gandhi and other Indian trouble-makers. British critics in India particularly deprecate "the repudiation of debt" upon which the Indian National Congress resolved at Lahore. The editorial writer of the Madras *Mail* takes a very serious view of this matter, because, for the first time—

"repudiation of the public debt, in whole or in part, is made

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

part of the official program of the Congress party. This resolution is not aimed solely against the foreign creditor of India, serious tho such a threat would be. It is directed against every individual, every organization, religious, charitable, commercial, industrial, or trading, that has invested money in government or other public loans. The number affected by it is colossal. And their only crime is that they have trusted India."

The London *Spectator* calls attention to a speech made by the Viceroy of India, Lord Irwin, in which one declaration he made emphatic was to the effect that violence on the part of the Indians would never influence the British Government. As further commented upon by this London weekly, the Viceroy also made it plain that:

"The law must be obeyed, but that would never mean that the folly of the few would deprive the many of their political rights. The Viceroy's speech was delivered on what the Nationalists called 'Independence Day.' The 'national flag' was displayed in the great cities, but the demonstrations seem to have been feeble affairs.

"The Secretary of State for India has announced that tho the British Government do not guarantee Indian stock they have no intention of allowing a situation to arise in India in which 'repudiation of debt' would be possible. This timely statement caused a sharp recovery in the various forms of Indian stock."

TO GIVE RUSSIA A NEW ALPHABET

DESPITE ITS FAILURE to win world-wide applause for its political theories, the prediction is made that Soviet Russia will be much better understood after it has adopted the Latin alphabet.

This is a step, it is recalled, that was taken many months ago by Turkey as a means of getting into closer touch with European civilization.

Now an official in the Soviet Commissariat for Education, Mr. Kostenko, declares that the "adoption of the Latin alphabet will strengthen our international contacts, and will make it easier for Russians to learn the foreign languages which are so necessary for us, if only to absorb the Western technique." Furthermore, he is quoted by the Moscow correspondent of the London *Observer* as saying that this spelling reform "will also help foreign delegations and visitors to Russia in finding their way about." An added reason in favor of the change Mr. Kostenko gives is that:

'When the world revolution comes, and we as Marxians are convinced that it will come, it will be an obvious convenience to have a unified international alphabet.

"Economically, the Latin alphabet has the advantage of containing fewer letters, and printing costs will be reduced.

"Politically, a beneficial by-product of the change will be that we can select for printing in the new alphabet such works as we consider useful, discarding those which we consider harmful or useless."

This Moscow correspondent of the London *Observer* further advises us:

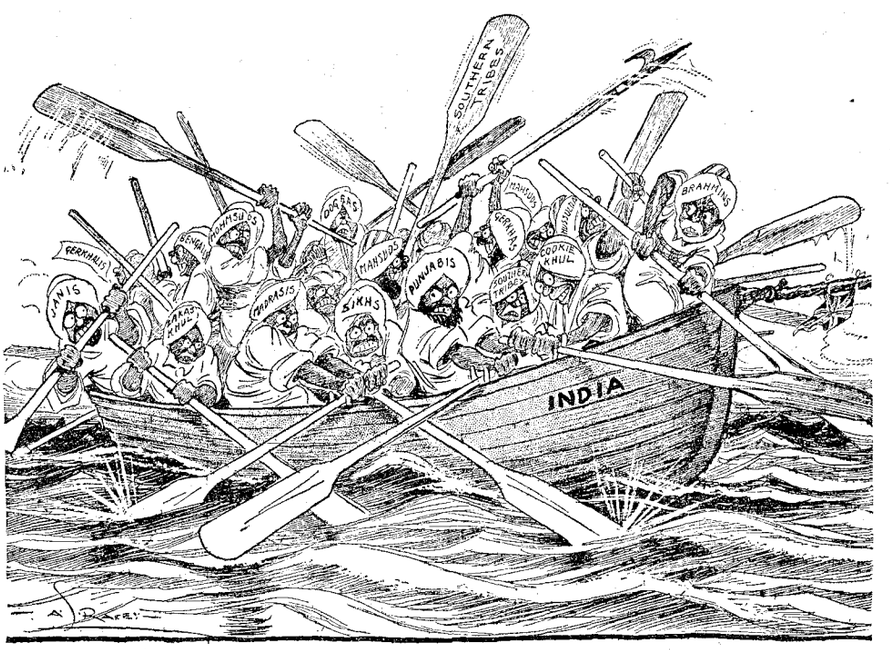
"The great majority of the non-Russian peoples in the Soviet Union, including the Tatars, Turcomans, Bashkirs, Kirghiz, Uzbeks, and many tribes of the Caucasian mountains and the deserts and steppes of Asiatic Russia have already adopted the Latin alphabet."

SUPER-PARTY GOVERNMENT FOR JAPAN?

POLITICAL SCANDALS IN JAPAN have shocked the public to such a degree, we are told, that all confidence has been lost in the political parties.

The proposal is made in certain quarters that as the two most powerful parties are morally deteriorating, there should be substituted a super-party government. One Mr. Ozaki advocates this plan. But the Tokyo *Nichi Nichi*, altho it does not support it, offers this information:

"It is his recommendation to let such a government under-



THE MIXED HINDU AND MOHAMMEDAN CREW

"None for all and all for themselves."

—A. G. Racey in *The Daily Star* (Montreal).

take an extensive limitation of the Navy and Army, retrenchment on a comprehensive scale, the rectification of discipline, and the development of industries. Accordingly, an exceptional longevity of the government he recommends is presupposed.

"The recommendation of a super-party government from disappointment with the party government system is logical. There are, however, two conditions indispensable to the organization of such a government.

"They are the abolition of parliamentary institutions and practical government by the Emperor in person.

"Support by a majority in the legislative office on behalf of a super-party government is impossible as long as political parties are allowed to exist.

"We had instances several decades ago in which such a government effected a liaison with certain parties in order to assume command of an absolute majority in the legislature, and was in this way enabled to enforce its policies.

"This may yet be possible for a short time, but the moral and material sacrifices will be very considerable. Political parties in permanent support of a super-party government are mere prostitutes.

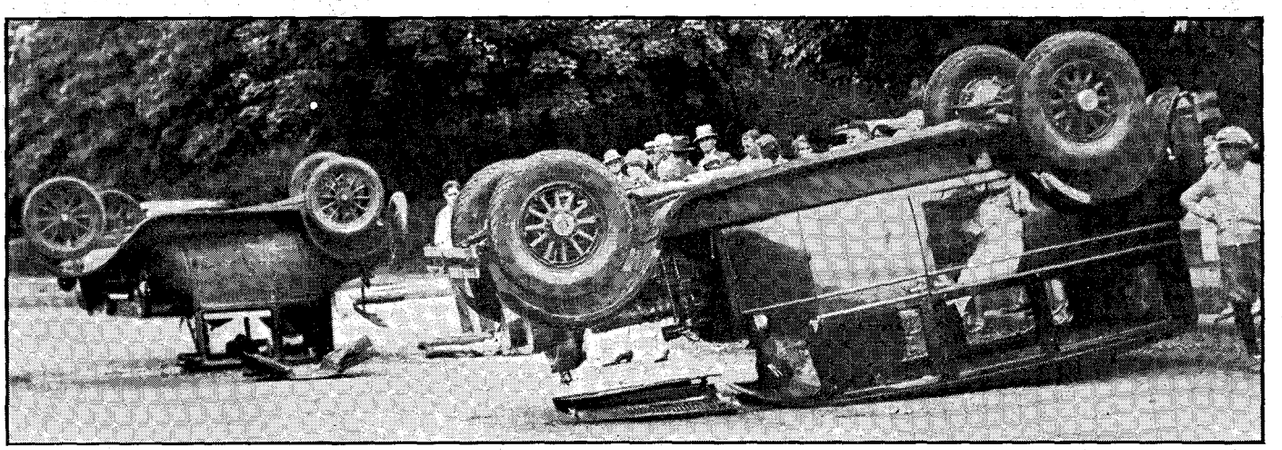
"The late Prince Ito, of whom it was said that he drafted the Imperial Constitution with secret insistence upon a super-party government in his mind, saw at last that the performance of great duties by such a system was absolutely impossible. This discovery formed the motive of his having brought the Seiyukai into being.

"The late Prince Katsura underwent a similar unpleasant experience, and founded the Rikken Doshikai.

"These events testify to our conclusions. The manipulation of political parties by a super-party government is not possible other than by clandestine policies, and the consequences will only be further corruption of parties."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SCIENCE ▾ AND ▾ INVENTION



International Newsreel photograph

THE FASTER THE SPEED, THE QUICKER THE TURNOVER. HERE, ODDLY ENOUGH, NO ONE WAS BADLY HURT

SPEED CONTROL TO STOP AUTO DEATHS

ATTEMPTS TO EDUCATE THE MOTORIST have failed. He refuses to be educated, and continues to drive at fatal speeds.

That undue speed is the prime cause of the death-list from motor accidents is regarded as proven by Halbert P. Gillette, writing in *Roads and Streets* (Chicago). As education has failed, he says, let us adopt other methods. He advocates some form of mechanical control that will automatically limit speed within city limits. Here are his suggestions:

"Conversation with motorists shows that few of them regard increase in speeds as being a contributary cause of the increase in automobile accidents.

"But how many motorists know that the kinetic energy of a car increases as the square of its velocity, and that the distance in which it can be stopt by the same application of force increases correspondingly? Add 40 per cent. to the speed and you double the inertia of the car. You also double the distance required to stop it.

"Double its speed and you quadruple its inertia and the distance required to stop the car.

"In the absence of knowledge of this mechanical law, few motorists would have any realization of the great increase in accidents that must occur when speeds are even moderately increased in any region where traffic is at all dense. That the density of traffic is a big factor is well shown by the fact that during a year traffic deaths increased 43 per cent. in the city of Los Angeles, as compared with 20 per cent. in the county outside of the city.

"What steps can be taken that will assuredly reduce the number of traffic fatalities attributable to speed?

"Restoration of 'motor-cop' brigades?

"That would undoubtedly be effective, but it would also be very expensive. Just as 'traffic cops' have been replaced by automatic signals at crossings, so 'motor cops' should be replaced by mechanical speed-regulators in cars. Such regulators are already in use on motor-trucks whose owners wish to prevent speeding. They should be attached to all motor-cars, and switched into activity whenever a motor-car enters a zone where signs indicate that a certain speed limit is to be observed. When a lever is moved, or a button is pushed, the speed-regulator should be made operative, and coincidently a light or other signal should appear on the front or rear of the motor-car, indicating that the driver is obeying the speed-limit sign because his car is automatically prevented from exceeding the speed limit. There could be two or more speed limits thus provided on each car.

"Under such mechanical control the duties of 'traffic cops' would become mainly duties of inspection of cars and a patrolling of regions within which speed limits are to be enforced. It would require few such traffic inspectors to enforce the use of the automatic speed-regulators.

"About 9,000 persons lost their lives in America during the past year as a result of motor-vehicle accidents, and twice that number were injured. Without question, a very large percentage of those deaths and accidents would not have occurred had the speed of travel been less. Even railroad-crossing accidents are known frequently to be due to speeding; and such accidents could be reduced if speed-regulators were switched on whenever a crossing sign indicated the necessity of reduced speed.

"Attempts to educate the motorists to be cautious have been made for a decade or more; yet the traffic death-rate continues to increase more rapidly than the increase in motor-vehicles. Such 'education' having proved futile, let us adopt methods that certainly will not fail to stop a large part of the annual slaughter for which fast-driven cars are responsible."

INTOXICATED AMEBAS—Drunken amebas, staggering across a microscope slide, much as men would do after similar overindulgence, have been observed by Dr. C. F. A. Pantin of the British Biological Station at Plymouth, England. Says Dr. E. E. Free in his *Week's Science* (New York):

"The ameba is sometimes called the lowest form of life, being a tiny animalcule consisting of a naked droplet of the living jelly called protoplasm. When an ameba moves it does so by making the living jelly of its body flow along the surface on which it rests like a drop of sirup on a plate. When the creature eats, this living jelly merely flows around the particle of food, converting the whole animal into a temporary stomach. Amebas breathe through the naked surface of their bodies, taking dissolved oxygen from the water in which they live, much as oxygen is absorbed by the gills of a fish. Dr. Pantin has shown that if this dissolved oxygen is kept out of the water in which an ameba is living, the creature slowly dies by suffocation, very much as a fish or a man would do. Testing the effects of various poisons on amebas, he finds that some poisonous substances, like prussic acid, apparently act by depriving the tiny animalcule of this oxygen so that it suffocates. Alcohol acts in a different way. Amebas are not known to have any nervous system, but alcohol affects them, as tho they had. It makes them move awkwardly and erratically, as tho they were staggering. Apparently it damages the coordination of different parts of the creature's tiny body much as it affects the brain and nervous system of a human being."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

HOW COMMON THINGS WORK—III

HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES: METERS

A MERE GLANCE AT THE YEAR'S BILLS for electricity, gas, and water will show the importance of knowing how the meters operate.

A meter is a measurer. The word is practically restricted to measures of forms of energy or quantities of substance that flow in a current. In a house it almost always measures the consumption of gas, water, or electricity.

The general principle of all these meters is the same. The current of gas, water, or electricity, as it enters the house, passes through a mechanism where it causes pointers to move on a series of dials. The difference between two dial-readings, taken at different times, shows the consumption in the interval, and bills rendered are based on these readings. The earliest of these house meters were those to measure gas. The usual type is thus described by Walter G. Whitman, of the Salem (Mass.) Normal School, in his "Household Physics" (John Wiley & Sons, New York):

"Gas is applied to operate the mechanism of the meter, and it records its own volume. The gas-meter is a gas-tight metal box, having a gas entrance chamber *C* at the top, where the slide valves are operated, and two small chambers *A* and *B*, below. The chambers *A* and *B* are exactly alike. They each contain a metal diaphragm *D*, which is attached by means of flexible accordion-plaited sheepskin to the fixt central partition *E*. The diaphragms *D* are thus free to move out or in, depending upon the direction of greatest pressure.

"When the gas-cock is open, gas flows through the meter and the following action takes place: Gas enters the chamber *C* through the inlet from the gas-main. Gas passes through the ports 1 and 4 into the spaces 5 and 8. Ports 2 and 3 are now connected with the outlet pipe by means of the slide valves *V* and *V'*. Incoming gas is pressing against the diaphragms, and this greater pressure pushes the gas in 6 and 7 into the outlet pipes. Just as the diaphragms are moved to the left as far as they will go, the slide valves are moved over to connect 1 and 4 with the outlet pipes. This permits the gas at the main pressure to come to 6 and 7 through the ports 2 and 3, thus pushing the diaphragms outward. The gas in 5 and 8 is now pushed through 1 and 4 into the outlet pipe. Since the diaphragms are moved a fixt distance each time, the volume of gas is accurately measured. The volume of the gas is recorded on an index which is connected with the diaphragms by levers. All this mechanism may be examined on a discarded meter which has been opened at the sides and top.

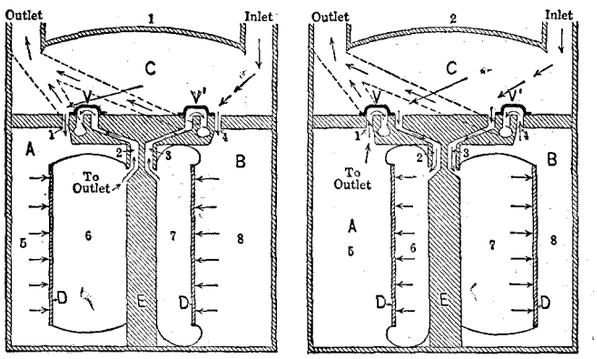
"The common index of the house meter has three recording dials on which the gas consumed is recorded. There is also a small dial at the top with a scale representing two or more cubic feet.

"This is used in testing the meter, and may be used to observe the amount of gas in an experiment when only a small amount of gas is used. Each pointer on the three large dials moves according to the arrangement of gear wheels in the works. When a new meter is installed, all of the dials read zero.

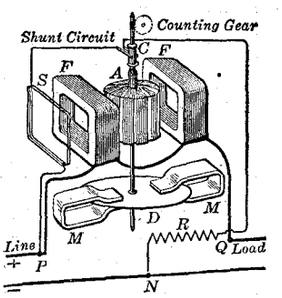
"The pointer of the dial at the right moves one space for each hundred cubic feet of gas consumed. In the same time the middle pointer has moved one-tenth of a space, and the pointer at the left, one-hundredth of a space. When the right-hand pointer has made one complete revolution, it records 1,000 cubic feet, and the middle pointer is on Figure 1. When the middle pointer has made one complete revolution, the right-hand pointer has moved entirely around ten times, and the left-hand pointer has moved one space. The reading then would be 10,000 cubic feet. It will be observed that the middle pointer turns in a counter-clockwise direction, while the other two turn clockwise.

"In reading a meter, begin at the left dial and read each dial in turn, recording the number that the pointer has last passed. This will be the number of hundred cubic feet of gas which the meter registers. The amount of gas used in a given period is found by subtracting the meter reading taken at the beginning from the reading taken at the end of the period.

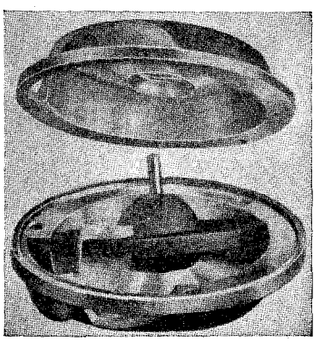
"Prepayment meters have an added device by which the gas is shut off after the quantity paid for has been used. These are usually fitted with a slot to receive a quarter of a dollar. After a quarter has been inserted, the lever is turned. This acts upon a set of gears and advances a metal rod along a threaded screw. If the gas is off, this opens the pipe and also moves an indicator along a scale, which can be seen on the front. When the gas passes, the turning screw pushes the rod back, and when it reaches the starting-point, it closes the gas inlet."



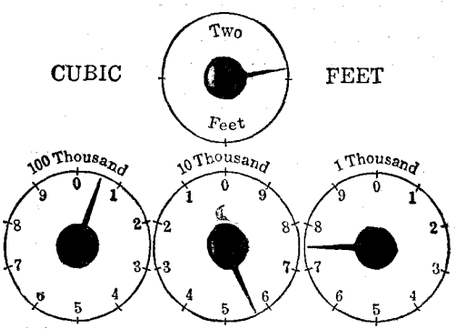
SECTION OF GAS-METER



ELECTRIC-METER



WATER-METER



INDEX OF THE GAS-METER

WHAT'S BACK OF THOSE MONTHLY BILLS

This is the source of the joke, said to have originated in a New York City division in France: "If we give the Germans no quarter, they will give us no gas."

How the meter can be used to detect a gas leak is thus briefly told in "Fix It Yourself," by Arthur Wakeling, home workshop editor of *Popular Science Monthly* (Popular Science Publishing Company, New York):

"The small dial is useful in determining how much gas is being consumed by any or all of your appliances.

"To detect leaks in house lines, close all valves in the house. Then if you find, after about thirty minutes' observation, that the hand on this dial has moved, there is certain to be a leak somewhere. Apply soapsuds with a soft paint-brush to find the leak. The formation of bubbles will indicate its presence."

In an electric-meter the current passing through is, of course, not an ordinary liquid of gas, but one of electricity. The meter records kilowatt-hours. A kilowatt, or thousand watts, is the practical unit used to measure the rate at which the electric current is doing work, and so the kilowatt-hour shows the amount of work done in an hour. The total amount of work

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

done is of course what the subscriber pays for. The operation of the meter is thus described in Black and Davis's "New Practical Physics" (Macmillan Company, New York):

"Every user of electricity is interested in the recording watt-hour meter, which records on dials, like those of a gas-meter, the number of kilowatt hours of electricity consumed. It is on the readings of this instrument that the monthly bills are based.

"The Thomson form of watt-hour meter is really a little motor, the rotating coils of which turn at a speed proportional to the rate at which electrical energy is passing through the meter. The armature drives the recording dials. The stationary coils of the instrument are connected in series with the line. The field strength is therefore proportional to the current flowing in the main line. The armature is connected across the line, and takes a current proportional to the voltage across the line. Therefore, the force which turns the armature is proportional to the product of the current and the voltage; that is, to the watts in the line.

"The inertia of such a machine would make it run too fast, or would prevent its stopping when the current stopt, if it were not for the electric damping caused by the rotation of an aluminum disk between the poles of permanent magnets. The eddy currents generated in the disk tend to retard its motion."

The water-meter is not in universal use. Oddly enough, many users who willingly pay for gas or electricity according to meter-readings, believe that they should not be hampered in their use of water. In cities where this opinion prevails, water is charged for at so much per outlet, whether in constant use or not. In an unmetered water supply there is apt to be a great deal of waste. Walter Whitman, in his "Household Physics," quoted above, describes the action of the water-meter as follows:

"The common house water-meter is of the disk type. A flat, hard-rubber disk is attached at its center to a sphere whose axis is perpendicular to the disk. On one side, the disk is slotted from its outer edge to the center sphere. This slot fits a partition which is between the inlet and outlet of the measuring chamber. The measuring chamber is the central part of a sphere. The axis of the disk is inclined some 20 degrees from the perpendicular. As water enters the chamber and presses, say, upon the upper surface of the disk, it keeps crowding its way farther and farther along, pushing the disk down until finally the under surface of the disk becomes exposed to the inlet. Then incoming water pushes upon the disk, forcing all the water on the other side of the disk out through the outlet pipe. The quantity of water admitted each time just fills this space and, by proper connection of the rotating axis with geared wheels, the quantity of water which is passed through the meter is recorded. Such ratio of gears is used that the dials record gallons of water."

ENGLAND'S STREAM-LINE LOCOMOTIVE—England's latest high-speed locomotive, embodying many novel principles of boiler design, including a stream-line effect, recently made its first public appearance and attracted wide-spread attention among railroad officials, says *Popular Mechanics* (Chicago). It is known as the "hush-hush" engine, because of the secrecy surrounding its construction.

SHOES THAT CAUSE FOOT-TROUBLE

EVER SINCE CIVILIZED MAN abandoned the habit of going barefoot, he has had trouble.

Some of the trouble was inevitable, says a writer in *The British Medical Journal* (London), if the foot was to be protected from the weather and injuries from various sources, but much of it has been due to fashion. He goes on:

"Not only in Europe, but in Oriental countries, it would appear as tho the artificer considered not that the shoe should fit the foot, but that the foot should adapt itself to whatever he and his employers thought the shoe should be.

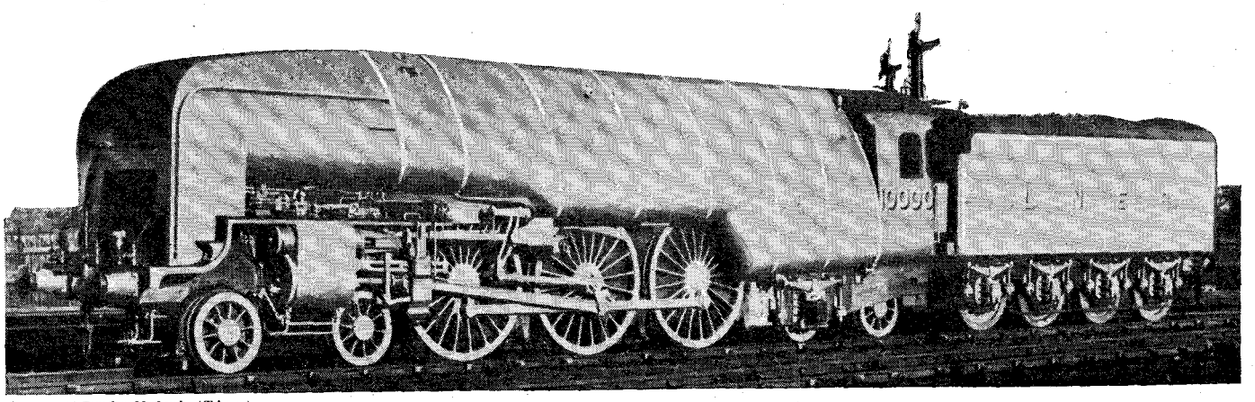
"We believe it is strictly accurate to say that till recent years in no case has the form of the shoe truly represented that of the foot within it, sandals excepted. Often it has seemed that the shoemaker has forgotten that a foot looked at alone is not symmetrical, and has made his wares accordingly. The medial pointed shoes and slippers of the Chinese and many other Oriental peoples offer a case in point, but the most glaring example appeared in the fourteenth century in France, when the length of the long pointed shoe—the 'poulaine'—was regulated by royal edict, and only those of the highest rank were allowed to wear the most exaggerated recurved shoes with pointed toes, tied or chained up to the wearer's knees. It is true that by a freak of fashion in the sixteenth century for a short time the toes were freed from bondage by the fashion of wearing puffed-out shoes with which the portraits of Henry VIII have made us familiar; but the fashion soon passed, and the smart set returned to its evil ways.

"There has been a great difference between the fashions of the two sexes in the Western world in this matter of footwear. Perhaps it was natural that among the well-to-do classes, of which the women were expected neither to walk nor to work, purely ornamental considerations should have prevailed. But in these days of sex equality, when woman challenges man to the contest in every field of activity, it is surely remarkable that she should choose to emulate her forebears and try to copy the method of progression of the cat and the dog, instead of that of the anthropoids and bears. For this is what it comes to.

"Dr. J. J. Buka of Pittsburgh, in an article in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, hints at this contrast, and recommends more rational footwear for both sexes, altho his 'correct' type of woman's shoe is more pointed than is ideal or is considered advisable for the male. In this country it is rare to find men's boots and shoes with a heel higher than one inch, which, assuming the sole to be half an inch thick, gives a lift to the heel of only half an inch—not enough to affect the mechanics of locomotion.

"The woman's heel is seldom less than two inches high, while the sole is seldom as much as a quarter of an inch thick. Thus the greater part of the weight and stress in locomotion is transferred from the heel to the toes, and the peg-top heel is, as Dr. Buka points out, merely used as 'a buffer, a reminder that the heel of the foot must not be walked on, that it should act only as a buttress to steady the forefoot.' Nevertheless, many high heels seen in the streets to-day have to bear weight, and not seldom yield under it to one side as soon as they are somewhat worn.

"Efforts to produce and bring into use suitable shoes are laudable, but the old proverb of the horse and the water comes into our mind; the modern young woman may be shown the reformed shoe, but not be induced to wear it at the sacrifice of smartness (as she thinks it) and of at least an inch of her apparent stature."



Courtesy of *Popular Mechanics* (Chicago)

ENGLAND'S NEW "HUSH-HUSH" STREAM-LINE LOCOMOTIVE

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

THE "WILD BEASTS" OF ART GROW TAMER

PICASSO IS THE NAME on every tongue which speaks of modern French art.

Matisse is older and used to be mentioned oftener, but the younger man has somehow usurped his place. With these two as the high lights, the Museum of Modern Art is showing, until March 2, works of twenty-six living French painters representing the radical movements in art to-day. Among them are the group that burst upon an astonished world in 1905, calling themselves *les fauves*, the "wild beasts"—Matisse, Derain, Vlaminck, Braque, Rouault, Dufy, Friesz—"a gallant company," says the museum's catalog, "of serious enthusiasts for the violent, the bold, and the astonishing." "They were the ones who first made important use of the discoveries of Gauguin and Van Gogh, and first felt, tho scarcely understood, Cézanne's power"—the three men with whom the Museum started its career (treated in our November 23 issue). The *fauves* turned also for inspiration to primitive and barbaric art—"the esthetic qualities of medieval mosaics and glass and wood-cuts, Near Eastern painting and pottery, Negro sculpture, Coptic textiles; children's drawings were revealed to them, and through them to a reluctant but now grateful world." Further:

Courtesy of Museum of Modern Art

PICASSO IN REACTIONARY MOOD

"The Lovers," owned by Mary Hoyt Wiborg.

"The *fauves* painted pictures (which were shocking twenty years ago), using crude distorted heavy outlines and harsh 'unnatural' colors which were as much a proclamation of emancipation as the result of esthetic exigency. They were possest by two passions—the problem of design and the expression of emotion. To these two ends they sacrificed the contemporary conception of natural appearances. For them 'nature' was merely a departure which, at times, was almost lost sight of."

The "wild young rebels" have grown middle-aged, and consequently lost some of their wildness, also some of their importance. But Derain and Matisse have continued to grow, according to the catalog—

". . . the former uncertainly and with frequent moments of weakness and mediocrity, the latter more steadily and with far greater originality. At present we are accustomed to think of them as among the half-dozen greatest living artists; Derain, powerful, intelligent, somewhat eclectic, and continually reminding us of the great masters of the Renaissance and Baroque; Matisse equally influential but inimitable in his mastery of color and pattern."

To Picasso and Braque we owe the invention of cubism. We read:

"Cubism in its beginnings was more or less what the name suggests—a simplification of landscape, figures, and other objects into quasi-geometrical blocks and cylinders. But within ten years it has passed through three or four distinct phases, each more complicated in appearance and in explanation."

One of Picasso's canvases in the exhibition is thus described:

"A decorative composition of flat planes varied in shape, color, and texture, and derived somewhat distantly from real or imagined still life. Vestiges of a bird's head, a table, a bottle are recognizable, but they are unimportant save as reminders of how far the artist has proceeded from the imitation of nature to the creation of an abstract design, which is almost, but thanks in part to 'nature,' not quite geometry. . . . The influence of cubism has been immense, but its nearly complete elimination of naturalistic imitation has brought about equally extreme reactions."

Picasso, we are told, was the first to turn his back upon cubism (with, however, occasional returns to it), and to "encourage a strong reactionary neo-classic movement." Our illustration shows this. Pictures are colored in an "unnatural" manner, the drawing is "vigorous and stylized." Appearances are "not too distant from ordinary experience":

"Elsewhere even more than in Paris this neo-classic movement has become very strong and is often accompanied by an extreme realism. It is noteworthy that almost without exception the original members of both the *fauves* and cubist groups have in their recent work given far more recognition to the values of objective representation."

Comment on the exhibition at the Modern Art Museum shows, as Mr. Cortissoz remarks in the New York *Herald Tribune*, that American picture-collecting follows the old tradition of "all for the French, and the world well lost."

Henry McBride of the New York *Sun* is, perhaps, more the spokesman for modernism, and to him the present show is "as much of a revelation as was the famous Armory show of years ago." He goes on:

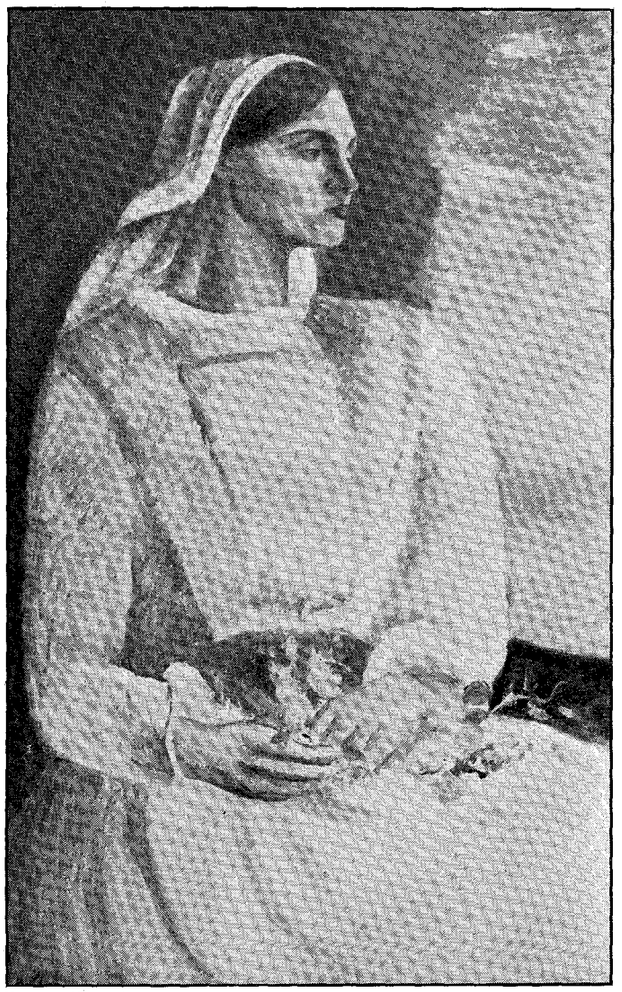
"Indeed, it is even more important than the Armory Show.
"That was a promise; this is fulfilment.
"An immense army of artists, recruited from all over the earth,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

contributed to that show, and their candidature for fame consisted in the mere fact that they were insisting upon being of this time. However, many are called and few chosen. Time itself is the chooser, and the results of the choosing are now in evidence in the rooms in the Heckscher Building.

"We can see there that this period is not to present a blank page to history. We have giant artists fully worthy of the age that produced eighty-story buildings, tunnels under the Hudson, and world-girdling radios.

"Picasso, Matisse, Chirico, and Braque paint with a power that for the first time may truly be called dynamic.



Museum of Modern Art

AS DERAIN SEES "AN ENGLISHWOMAN"

"I think a new arrival on this planet from Mars, say, would remark a close parallel between the wonder of our mechanics and the splendid spiritual accompaniment to them that has been made by these painters. For my part, tho not Martian but merely a New Yorker, I not only note the parallel but get such satisfaction out of the work that I can not yield in pride even to Florentines of the Renaissance whom I used to envy. In fact, I'm delighted to live now; and when I'm translated hence I shall do my share in boosting my great contemporaries. Vesari, I consider, has nothing on me.

"Picasso, in a way, walks off with the show. It is unfair to make these invidious comparisons, but people will do it, and so it is necessary to insist that in another such exhibition Matisse could be more evenly balanced with Picasso than he is at present."

After a recent exhibition of Derain in a London gallery, T. W. Earp writes in *The New Statesman* (London):

"Of the three leaders in contemporary French painting, Derain is the least sensational—one might almost say, the least sympathetic.

"Derain makes no attempt to excite, and little to please. His first appeal is to the mind, and not to the nerves or senses."

WHERE IS "BEAUTIFUL SPEECH"?

"HONEYED TONES WHEN SPEAKING through a mouthful of baked potato."

So speak the ingenues of Broadway to the ears of one of our critics. Also "they all dress, walk, talk, and, God help us, act alike." And they stayed away from Mrs. Patrick Campbell's lectures, where they might have learned something better, also where they would have heard of the hazards attending the effort to speak well:

"We who speak well in England must take the risk of being called 'affected,' and you in this country who speak well must take the risk of being called 'Anglo-maniacs.'"

Mrs. Campbell thus hits the nail on the head about our slovenly speech. Recently she brought to the lecture platform the subject of "Beautiful Speech and the Art of Acting." Periodically our mentors have agitated us on the first half of this theme, and the need seems to be on the increase.

Twenty years ago Henry James returned to America to find the English language maltreated, and he proceeded to lecture us also. The American Academy of Art and Letters has established a medal to reward good radio diction. In presenting this medal last April to Milton J. Cross, announcer for the National Broadcasting Company, Mr. Hamlin Garland remarked on "the Yankee twang, the Southern drawl, and the Mid-Western burr." He said that "When the Continental Congress first assembled, its delegates had some difficulty in understanding one another. Jefferson's English was widely different from that spoken by Samuel Adams. These sectional peculiarities still persist." Quoted from the "Proceedings" of the Academy, Mr. Garland's further words are:

"Nevertheless standardization is the law of modern progress, and the radio is its prophet. As the press tends to unify and standardize the use of the written word, so the microphone tends to unify and standardize the use of the spoken word. It is of no use to oppose this tendency. Our duty is to see that it proceeds along the highest possible plane.

"Let us be quite candid in this discussion. As a people we use English badly. We are poor speakers. Most of us are nurtured in homes where careless habits of speech abound. It is not only a question of the pronunciation of words, it is a matter of displeasing tone quality. The English and the French accuse 'the dreadful American voice, and they are justified. There is an American voice, and it is dreadful. To hear it in London and Paris and Rome is to hear it in all its strident ugliness. This nasal quality limits the power of our orators. As I 'listen in' on the most noted of our radio preachers and political orators, I am irritated by their harsh voices and by their insistence on certain consonants, faults which stand out with startling vividness on the air. When the orator is only a voice, he must needs be a good voice. The microphone strips him of every adventitious aid. This is especially true of women speakers.

"In my study of our universities, I find almost no standards of tone. Each professor brings to his class-room the local qualities wherein he was bred. Some of the most scholarly teachers of written English are deplorably poor exemplars of spoken English. A standard of dictionary pronunciation is not enough. We must acquire beauty of tone as well as precision of enunciation."

In this work the cultivated radio announcer can be of the highest service, says Mr. Garland, for—

"His voice can become the model for a million students of speech. 'What shall the standard be?'

"Manifestly the English of Oxford would not be acceptable to our people, and it is equally manifest that it should not be the lingo of the New York subways. It can not be Texas English, Vermont English, or Maryland English, but it can be a blend of cultivated English and cultivated American, a combination of the best of the old world with the best of the new."

Mr. Garland has here said much in little. How difficult it is to say more of a practical nature may be gathered from John Mason Brown's report in the New York *Evening Post* of Mrs. Campbell's lecture:

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"Just what Mrs. Campbell said about her subject—except that speech should be beautiful and that acting was an art—is as difficult to remember now as it was easy to listen to when she said it.

"To be sure, she wished that people would take the same pride in speaking beautiful English that they do in speaking beautiful French. To be sure, too, she pointed out that it is the personal spirit rather than the personality of the artist which makes the star in the theater."

Whitney Bolton reports in *The Morning Telegraph* that the people who most needed Mrs. Campbell's lecture weren't there:

"There was, for example, no attendance by the ingenues of Broadway, those serene and completely satisfied young women, whose stage speech is a constant offense, and whose acting is more irritating than competent. The fact that the lecture took place on Friday afternoon made it possible for these young creatures to attend, and remark what Mrs. Campbell had to say. That they did not was simply another proof of their denseness.

"The last three years have witnessed the arrival into the theater of an incredible group, a group composed, in the main, of young women who must, I feel sure, set a pat of butter on their tongues before making their entrances at each performance. They all dress, walk, talk and, God help us, act alike. Their speech is a combination of the honeyed tones achieved when speaking through a mouthful of baked potato, and that which results when one unexpectedly steps on a tack. Their love scenes are progressed in a voice resembling the notes emitted by a throttled woman, and scenes involving terror, panic, tension or excitement are howled as through a tin horn.

"Diction is the most precious possession of an actor, a gift that transcends talent for performance. Hideous women have aroused large audiences through loveliness of voice, and bad actors have received ovations because their speech was clear and thrilling.

"Mrs. Campbell's lecture is illustrated with speeches from plays in which she has appeared, demonstrating in these short scenes the power of the well-trained human voice to move and touch emotions."

THE COVER—This week we are greeted with a charming old-world picture. No one who knows Florence but will experience in looking at it some of the same emotions felt by Mrs. Coppedge when she was led to paint it. This is the way she writes about "The Golden Arno":

"From my hotel, overlooking the Arno in Florence—looking from the balcony window—I saw the Arno River flowing gently like molten gold. It was late afternoon, and lazy Italian boatmen floated past in dark, sturdy barges, wending their way down the river.

"Along the opposite bank were charming old stucco houses in colors of pale and rusty yellow, rose, pink, and old red.

"Tiled roofs, arched doorways and deeply recessed windows, balconies, towers and turrets against the background of cypress trees—all mirrored in the waters of the Arno. Church towers and ancient castle walls patterned against the hills inspired me and thrilled me with an irresistible desire to put on canvas my impressions."

Mrs. Coppedge received her training at the Chicago Art Institute, the Art Students League of New York, and at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts. She has, for some years, made her home in Philadelphia, and is a member of the group, "Ten Philadelphia Painters." As a painter she has been very active, and is represented in such permanent collections as those of the Detroit Museum, the De Witt Art Museum, San Antonio, Texas; the Thayer Museum at the University of Kansas, and in the American Embassy at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

"COARSE AND CYNICAL" PLAYS

SIR MAX PEMBERTON, English novelist, thinks much modern drama is "coarse and cynical."

He refers to English drama, of which we import a large share.

Well, Sir Nigel Playfair, play producer, breaks a lance against him. Sir Max compares these days to those of the Restoration, when Aphra Behn, Wycherly, and Congreve flourished. Sir Nigel, in *The Daily Mail* (London), feels these days escape the invidious charge:

Museum of Modern Art

OF THE *FAUVES* PERIOD (1908): VLAMINCK'S "STILL LIFE"

"As the period known as the Restoration influenced its writers to protest, no doubt with too much violence, against the stringency of behavior which the Roundheads insisted upon, so now our authors pour the wrath of satire over what is known as 'Victorianism,' a particular attitude toward morals. . . .

"Well, with a couple of case-hardened assessors, and behind sealed doors, we will read aloud, side by side, I, a 'Restoration' play or novel of my choice, and he, a recently suppressed novel, or even the unpunctuated passages from 'Ulysses,' written by that Parisian lord of bad language Mr. Joyce. Five hundred pounds and a championship belt to the reader who first raises a blush on the cheek of either of the assessors. Believe me, I shall win in a canter down the dirt track, thoroughly to mix my metaphors.

"All this is not to say that in my opinion this age is comparable with the age of the Restoration, that its authors have the same tendencies, 'virtue to upbraid, vice to excuse,' only less vigorously exercised.

"On the contrary, I believe nothing of the kind, and I am certain that it is not true. I believe it is to be counted to present-day authors as righteousness that they are more honest, more candid, more direct than the Victorians. But I see no sign whatever, especially in the younger ones, that, like the Carolingians, they despise idealism as an affectation. But their idealism is more real, less tainted with class prejudice, less afraid of calling baseness by the name that it deserves, than the 'easy virtue' of the writers of the last century.

"Noel Coward does not parade his 'noble sentiments.' It might be hard to induce him to make a public confession that he is on the side of the angels. He may not even thank me for suggesting it. But if you choose to regard him as a type of the modern author, of a leader of 'the bright young people,' I prophesy that the stern moralists, the Max Pembertons of two thousand and thirty-nine, will not condemn too sternly the stage and society of to-day."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

A HUMORIST'S GREAT DISCOVERY

THE BIBLE, ROBINSON CRUSOE, OLIVER OPTIC, dime novels—that was the early literary fare of a famous American humorist.

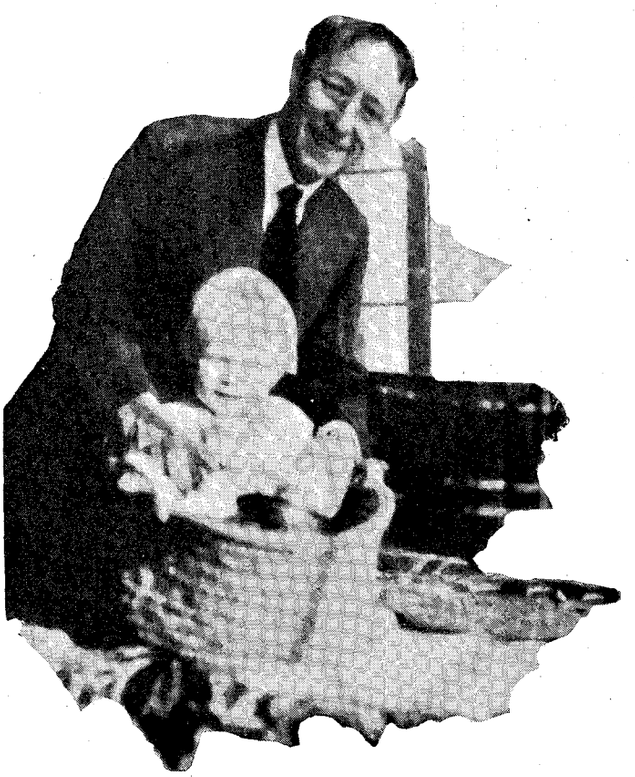
It wasn't bad. Now Thomas L. Masson spends two hours a day reading the Bible—not to find adventure merely, not just as a literary guide, but because it is a light to his soul.

Tom Masson, as he is better known, believes in the Bible. It is his source of comfort and hope, and the little spiritual travelog he gives us in *The Christian Herald* is worth passing on.

Tom Masson began his voracious reading when he was five. At fourteen he had discovered David and Goliath and Samson and Delilah, along with Robinson Crusoe, Captain Marryat, and the paperbacks which were familiar to the boys of his generation. When he was a young editor, scribbling for a living, he read that no one could become a good writer unless he became a student of the Bible. He started reading it again, and then he came under the influence of a minister who never attacked anybody or anything, but just preached the Gospel.

That and the music got into his soul, and he became a regular attendant, always picking out the same pew.

Let us go on with his own story of his great discovery. It may open the eyes of some whose Bibles are still covered with layers of dust:



"I READ THE BIBLE TWO HOURS A DAY"

Says Thomas L. Masson, humorist. The Psalms are his "spiritual gyroscope."

"I began to read the Bible more closely.

"The one I had did not have any references. I got one with references.

"I was still on the literary trail: I wanted to be able to say I knew what was in the Bible, and about it—vanity, ambition. So I began to read up on it. I got maps, historical geographies. I read Gibbon's 'Rome' through, and count it now one of my great experiences; but Gibbon wasn't favorable to the Bible, so to find out more, I read Renan, and Strauss.

"I got a commentary. And then another. I still clung to the King James version—as I do now—but I got the revised just to see if it was as bad as some of my literary friends said it was. I thought it was as bad, because, then, I was literary; I was not so much concerned with the spiritual sources.

"I began to read the Bible through, systematically. When I finished, I began all over again. I got a pronouncing Bible, so that I could talk about it if necessary. But it wasn't so necessary, as nobody I knew wanted to talk about it, even if they knew about it.

"Up to the time I experienced conversion I had read the Bible over any number of times, and knew nothing of it. It hadn't 'taken' with me.

"One day the light broke. This was the *Great Moment* I write of.

"I suddenly understood that the Bible was the great source-book of God, as I have come to think of it. After this, nothing mattered in the way of criticism. I recall reading Tolstoy's Confession, and how he got tangled up over the text in Matthew 5 : 22, where he could not reconcile the clause 'without a cause' with the spirit of Jesus. Finally, he began to study the original text and found—to his great relief—that these three words had been interpolated by some scribe in the fifth century. It seemed to me, then, pathetic that a man so great as Tolstoy should have been thrown off the track by this discrepancy."

Another discovery—Mr. Masson found that the Bible was an actual help when he was in a "jam." In a fit of impatience recently he picked up the Bible and read, "But let patience have her perfect work, that ye may be perfect and entire, wanting nothing."—James 1 : 4.

There was a lesson for him, and he profited by it.

The impatient people, he says, never get what they want. He tells us enthusiastically:

"I read the Bible two hours a day.

"How did I find time to do this? I will tell you.

"I began by reading fifteen minutes a day, and this increased my general efficiency so much that I soon found I could give up an hour and lose nothing, but gain. Then I found I could give up another hour.

"The Bible is the best business text-book there is. It makes you cheerful, persistent, honest, and gives you the kind of an understanding that looks through a superficial proposition into the source. It gives you the spiritual power to know how to be provided all the time with the right equipment to carry on your work, and nothing superfluous. Superfluous possessions cause a lot of trouble. I secretly long for them, and know that when I do, I am 'in the flesh.' Real substance comes from God, and it always comes when needed. Read Deuteronomy, 28th chapter, or Matthew, 5th chapter.

"I read the Psalms through every month, according to the prayer-book schedule, which I find the best for the purpose. In connection with this, I read one chapter of the Old Testament, one chapter of one of the synoptic gospels, and one chapter of an epistle, with the commentaries. By this I mean that I look up the references as I go along.

"Sometimes, in two hours, I never get further than one verse; then the others have to wait. But I read the daily assignment of Psalms first, so I won't miss any.

"There is nothing like the Psalms as a spiritual gyroscope.

"I keep by my side all the revisions and translations and the Greek testament. I read but little Greek, but with the aid of a dictionary and the text, I can get the meaning of each word, when necessary.

"If you want a lesson, take the word *serpent*, and follow it through its various meanings, Old and New Testament. I find

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Abingdon's and Gores' and Peake's commentaries the best, along with the Century Bible, which comes in individual book volumes.

"I use Hastings' Dictionary, Young's Concordance, Oxford Parallel New Testament in Greek and English, the English and American revised versions, Moffat, Balantine, and Weymouth translations, besides the Old Testament translation of the Chicago University Press. I also set great store by Goodspeed's New Testament translation, and I revel in the Oxford Companion Bible. Lastly, among many others, I read Deissmann's 'Light from the Ancient East.'"

CAPITAL DISARMING COMMUNISM

CAPITAL'S READY ASSUMPTION of its obligation to the poor disarms Communism.

So *The Baptist* interprets the outspoken words of James Couzens, millionaire Senator from Michigan, who recently told 350 members of the Michigan Manufacturers' Association, meeting in Detroit, that "those who profit by the capitalistic system, those who make money from the efforts of human beings, have an obligation to those human beings. Stabilization of income must be accomplished," he said. "If we don't do it, Congress will, through unemployment and old-age insurance. . . . We must deal with the problem of unemployment, which I regard as the greatest economic blot on our capitalistic system." He said also that high-pressure salesmanship had caused many people to buy luxuries which they could not afford, and would not be able to pay for. "This pyramiding of instalment sales into billions of dollars—did you think it would never stop?" he exclaimed. "I want to say that you are not going to have a good 1930. . . . Business can not be good, and you can not make money unless the public are in a position to consume your product."

This frank acknowledgement of capital's obligation, *The Baptist* tells us, received the approval of the association's retiring president, who said that its officers "have had this question of stabilization of employment up with some of the larger corporations of this section, advising them to do it before it is done for them." This means to *The Baptist* that—

"The Christian ethics and regard for human values upon which the Church has been insisting are coming to full recognition as indispensable principles of the economic life of the community. No longer must the Gospel in its social requirements face a stone wall of opposition from business interests. The minister or the editor who urges those requirements of the Christian religion is no longer threatened with the withdrawal of influential support. On the contrary, the most fervent and intelligent 'amens' are apt to come from the banker or manufacturer in the pew. There is much land yet to be possest. There can be no compromise with mammonism in the message of the pulpit.

"But how different the outlook since the weight of big business is beginning to shift to the ethical, humane, Christian, and idealistic side of the scale!"

Here, we are told, is an example of one of the most powerful and representative groups of capitalists frankly contemplating the relinquishment of its power to government, if it fails in its acknowledged responsibility to the community.

And as *The Baptist* views it hopefully:

"There is, therefore, no limit to the extent to which the American people can advance without the danger of reactionary violence, and by parliamentary methods toward the achievement of the ideal community. Capital contemplates no *coup d'état*. Hence, agitation for the violent overthrow of capitalist rule in the United States is anachronous and alien. Thus vanishes a fear that has been one of the handicaps of Christian propaganda for a better social order.

"Such discussions in such quarters warrant the hope that Christianity is to be henceforth freer than ever in the dissemination of the social principles of the Gospel and in all constructive proposals for human welfare."

SHOULD CHILDREN ATTEND THE MOVIES?

THE AVERAGE CHILD UNDER TEN should not be allowed to attend the usual commercial motion-picture show.

That epitomizes at any rate sixteen out of nineteen replies to a questionnaire sent out by *The Parents' Magazine*. The sixteen considered that the movies are not a fit place for children, either because of the character of the films themselves, the unwholesome excitement, the tendency of the child to copy what he sees there, the bad air, and time lost from outdoor recreation, the fatigue and eye-strain, the effect on the child's ability to entertain himself, or all six. Only three could see no harm for children in moderate attendance at movies—John B. Watson, author of "Psychological Care of Infant and Child"; John E. Anderson, director of the Institute of Child Welfare, University of Minnesota, and Lee F. Hanmer, director of the Recreation Department, Russell Sage Foundation.

Motion-pictures and talking-movies, says Dr. Watson, the behaviorist, "are as rotten to-day as they can possibly be":

"But while most motion-pictures are an insult to our adult organization, nevertheless they form a part of the child's environment. I believe in bringing children up from their infancy to face everything there is to be faced in their environment, and to so organize them about life in general that such things as movies and sex and crime and death fit into their general scheme of life. So if I had to answer your question categorically, I should say by all means send them to the movies—the best and the rottenest—once in a while, to remove all mystery from them."

The heavy line-up against this point of view includes Franklin Chase Hoyt, judge of the Children's Court, New York City; Frank H. Freeman, School of Education, University of Chicago; H. Dora Stecker, former staff member of the U. S. Children's Bureau; Jessie C. Fenton, psychologist, California Bureau of Juvenile Research, and Catheryne Cooke Gilman, general secretary, Women's Cooperative Alliance, Minneapolis.

"I would not want a young child of mine to witness scenes of violence, brutality, marital infidelities, or criminal actions of any kind," says Judge Hoyt. "I entertain grave doubts as to the advisability of permitting young children to be subjected frequently to the constant eye-strain of the movies at a time in life when this delicate organ is in its plastic period of formation. Nor is the foul air or the nervous tension the right sort of hygienic diet to prescribe for a ten-year-old child." "It does not necessarily require the scientific analysis of a psychologist or a psychiatrist to appreciate the taut muscle and excited nerve, the hysterical laughter and terrified cry," says Miss Gilman, "to know that the strain is too severe and the presentation too mature for ten-year-old children of our civilization."

The movie appeals largely to the emotions, and settles most of the problems of the world on the "It" basis, and yet, says Miss Stecker, "the young barbarian must learn the lesson of self-conquest for the game of life. The military ideal screams from the news-reel; racial misrepresentation, the two-fisted he-man, and an appreciable amount of brutality and actual fighting still persist, along with the prejudices of the man in the street; yet our children to-day are being educated elsewhere toward international tolerance, racial understanding, the outlawry of war, and humaneness toward man and beast!" It is quite apparent, then, says Miss Stecker, "that the complex life of the modern child may be further complicated by the dual standards emanating from the screen; and dual standards are always dangerous." The sophistication of the films is not always intended to be realistic or true, but children are not able to differentiate, says Mrs. John Vruwink, chairman of the Motion Picture Committee of the Women's University Club, Los Angeles, and "a certain sophistication results. We attempt to surround children with well-chosen associates, but the characters on the screen, so real to them, are often not the kind we would want them to know."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

REFORMATORIES THAT DO NOT REFORM

CONTRARY TO POPULAR BELIEF, graduates of reformatories are not reformed.

At least this is the astounding discovery made by Dr. Sheldon Glueck and Mrs. Eleanor T. Glueck in an audit of the lives of 510 men who left the Massachusetts Reformatory during the years 1911-22.

Eighty per cent. of them were not reformed five to fifteen years later, but were continuing in their criminal careers.

It is "a damning piece of evidence," says Dr. Richard C. Cabot, Professor of Social Ethics at Harvard University, in his foreword to the Gluecks' book, "500 Criminal Careers" (Alfred A. Knopf, New York), —"not against that reformatory in particular, which probably stands high among institutions of its kind, but against the reformatory system in general. Here it does not work. No one knows that it works any better elsewhere."

"500 Criminal Careers" is the result of a long, arduous and exhaustive survey, which took the larger part of three years, and cost $11,000, the money being supplied through grants from the Milton Fund of Harvard University. Dr. Glueck is Assistant Professor of Criminology at the Harvard Law School, and Mrs. Glueck, who holds the degree of Doctor of Education, is an experienced social worker and educator, as well as research worker, and at present is a research assistant connected with the Harvard Crime Survey and other projects. Obviously the book is peculiarly timely.

Photographs by courtesy of Alfred A. Knopf, New York

THEY GIVE US "A DAMNING PIECE OF EVIDENCE"

In a description of "500 Criminal Careers," a book in which Dr. Sheldon Glueck and Dr. Eleanor T. Glueck show that 80 per cent. of the men who left the Massachusetts Reformatory during 1911-22 were not reformed.

The study, continues Dr. Cabot in his foreword, which is also a summary of the book, "shows that the Massachusetts Reformatory (probably one of the best in the country) failed, in 80 per cent. of the cases studied, to do what it is meant to do. It did not reform these men, for they continued their criminal careers, tho not quite so actively as before." Then he observes significantly:

"If the Reformatory has been of use by scaring and so deterring potential criminals into respectability, and by protecting the community from the depredations of the group of men actually confined in the institution, this has been the work, not of a reformatory, but of a prison. If this is all that the 'Reformatory' can do, its name and its effort at reform should be given up.

"The Reformatory as such is a conspicuous failure.

"This does not mean that its officers are inefficient or blameworthy. It means that the methods now carried out in this and in most so-called reformatories of the country have not here accomplished their object."

Dr. Cabot sees no reason for surprize in all this. Any other result, he thinks, would have been astonishing. For, he asks:

"Why should men thoroughly accustomed and habituated to crime and to dissipated and deteriorating habits of living, men interested in no honest work, in no harmless recreation, men with but the feeblest of home ties—why, I say, should such men change all these bad habits and acquire good ones, merely because they are confined for a little over a year in an institution where they are forced to do work in which they have little or no interest, work chosen almost without reference to their future career or to their present tastes, and pursued, not principally for its educational value, but for its economic results, for which the prisoners care nothing? These are the conditions which this book reveals."

Why should this régime reform any one? asks Dr. Cabot:

"In my experience there are few tougher and more unyielding structures in the world than a bad habit. It does not change as the result of a few months of forced, unpaid (until March, 1929) and unpalatable labor. I doubt if any one knows what will change such habits within a short time and under the conditions of institutional life."

Two grave faults of the system are pointed out by Dr. Cabot. The inmates are not treated as individuals to any great extent, because the officials are too few and too poorly paid, and because the work is uninteresting and uneducative. Classification of the inmates is not seriously attempted. "The feeble-minded, the mentally diseased, the many hardened criminals, and the few comparative neophytes in crime are all massed together and treated alike." Then comes this stern comment: "Wherever lies wisdom in the treatment of crime, here certainly lies crass stupidity, based in the first instance on the State's short-sighted policy of economy, and beneath that on public ignorance, inattention, and apathy." In fairness, it should be said here that the indictment is of a system, not of officials, who, we are informed, gave all possible aid to this important research, and showed every evidence of interest in the result.

Look at the record of the average inmate of Concord Reformatory as he appears in this list of 510 men: It is very enlightening:

"He is already a criminal, and comes usually from a family containing other criminals, a large, illiterate, and impoverished family living in a congested city area.

"He is American born, of foreign parentage.

"In 60 per cent. of cases he comes from a broken home.

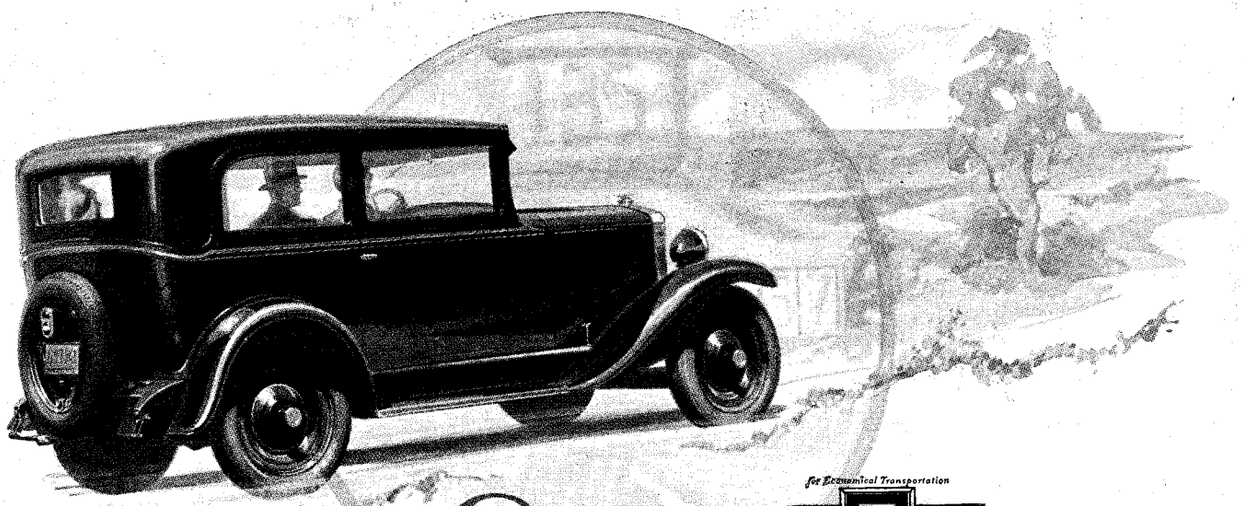
"In 80 per cent. of cases he leaves that home before he is eighteen and begins to wander from place to place, working irregularly for short periods at unskilled, low-paid jobs, which he has left school at fourteen or fifteen to pick up. By his sixteenth year his delinquencies have begun. These boys had been arrested 1,944 times—nearly four times each—before they were sent to the Reformatory.

"They are chiefly thieves.

"Twenty-one per cent. of them are feeble-minded.

"They stay from twelve to fifteen months in the institution, but usually master no trade while there. After leaving the institution on parole, half of them are failures so far as the parole officers (who see them less than once a month in 80 per cent. of the cases) can tell. After finishing their parole the record shows that they are still a lazy, wandering, drunken set. Less than a third of them go to work at any trade plied by them in the Reformatory. Such work as they do is poor, tho not quite so poor as it was before they entered the institution. Their criminality also, while it still continues, is not quite so steady or frequent as before their 'reform.'"

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



for Economical Transportation

CHEVROLET

Every mile - *it saves you money!*

No single feature of the new Chevrolet Six is praised more highly than its outstanding economy—for in spite of its marvelous six-cylinder performance, its larger size and its greater weight—*it saves you money every mile you drive!*

The Greatest
CHEVROLET
in Chevrolet History

-at Greatly Reduced Prices!

The Roadster	$495
The Phaeton	$495
The Sport Roadster	$555
The Coach	$565
The Coupe	$565
The Sport Coupe	$655
The Club Sedan	$625
The Sedan	$675
The Sedan Delivery	$595
The Light Delivery Chassis	$365
The 1½ Ton Chassis	$520
The 1½ Ton Chassis with Cab	$625

All prices f. o. b. factory, Flint, Michigan

From first cost to re-sale value—it pays to own a Chevrolet.

With a base price of $495, f.o.b. factory, the Chevrolet Six is one of the world's lowest priced automobiles—actually in the price range of a four-cylinder car. And this initial economy is emphasized over and over again as the months and the miles go by.

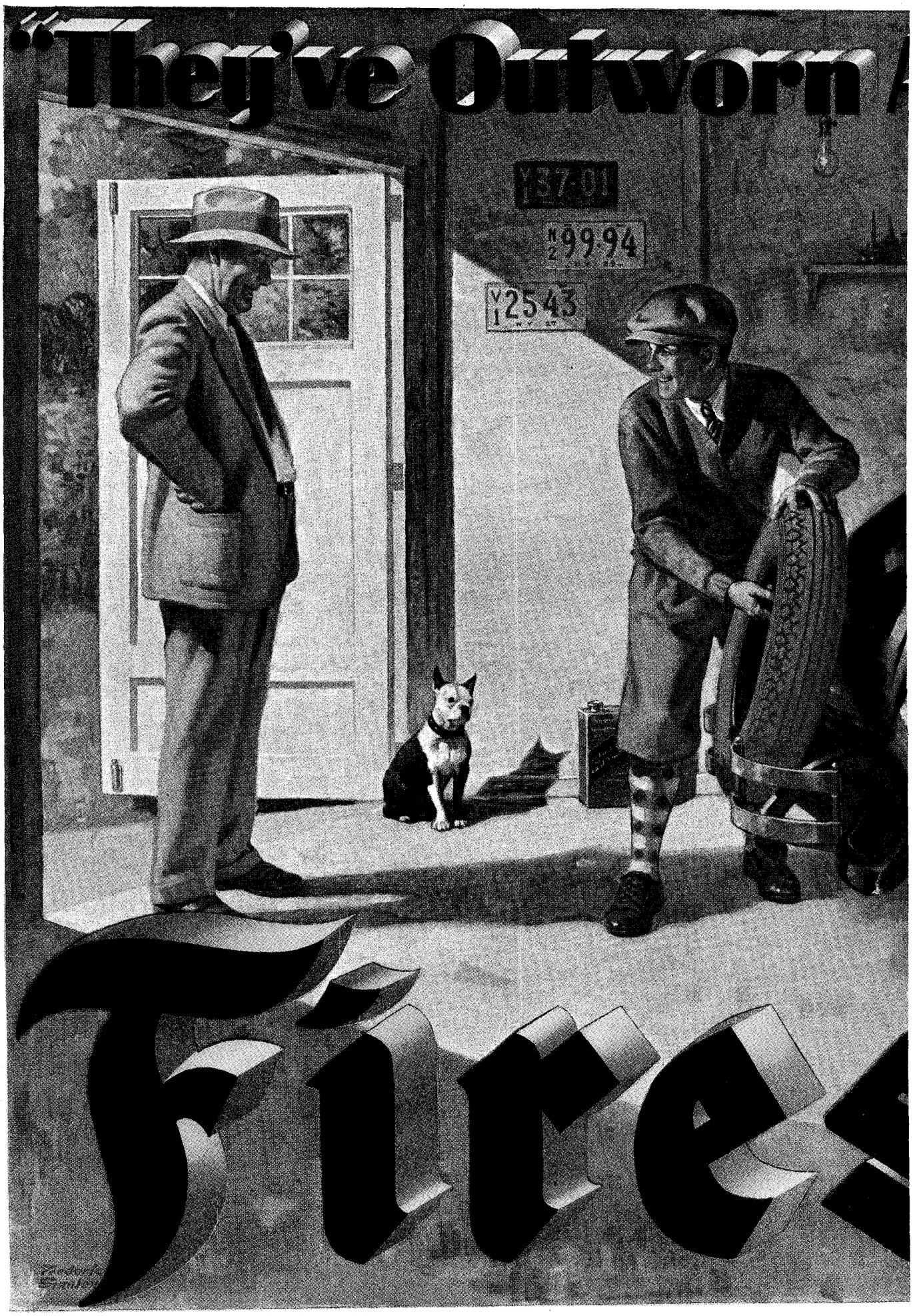
Exceptionally high gasoline mileage! Oil economy that never ceases to amaze you! Dependability in every part that reduces your service requirements to the minimum. Long life that far exceeds the demands of the average owner! And standardized service available everywhere—with low flat-rate charges for both parts and labor!

Purely on the basis of economy—the Chevrolet Six is the logical car to own. But when you consider what it gives you *in addition to* economy—in six-cylinder performance, in beautiful Fisher bodies, in greater comfort, safety and handling ease—its choice becomes imperative, if you seek outstanding value. See your Chevrolet dealer today. He will gladly give you a demonstration.

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN
Division of General Motors Corporation

A SIX IN THE PRICE RANGE OF THE FOUR

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



COPYRIGHT 1930 THE FIRESTONE TIRE & RUBBER CO.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Springfield, Missouri

...y Tires I Ever Had"

CAR owners everywhere get more mileage out of Firestone Gum-Dipped Tires. More mileage is built in during construction by the famous Gum-Dipping process that saturates every fiber of every cord with rubber, minimizing friction, doubling flexing life and adding thousands of miles of extra service.

New improvements in design and construction result in even more mileage and safety. More tread rubber provides 36% longer wear and maximum traction. Here is mileage, safety, comfort and economy beyond anything you have ever found in tires.

The Firestone Dealer is ready to equip your car now—see him today—he will save you money and serve you better.

MOST MILES PER DOLLAR

Listen to the "Voice of Firestone" every Monday night broadcast through fifty stations. N. B. C. Network.

...tone

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Old Friends . . . THE BUICK DEALER AND THE USED CAR BUYER

Almost anyone can make a *sale*—but only the merchant who deals fairly and squarely can make a *friend*.

Scores of thousands of used car buyers have given not merely their orders but their friendship to the Buick Dealers in their communities—and come back to buy from them again and again.

The facts which cause these motorists to regard Buick Dealers as old friends will interest you if you are in the market for a used car of any make.

Buick Dealers are permanent dealers. They have held their Buick dealership five, ten, even twenty years. They remain in business, and stand back of the cars they sell.

Buick Dealers are *selected men*. They figure prominently in their communities . . . one was recently appointed to the cabinet of the President of the United States . . . and all are friendly, responsible, reliable merchants.

Moreover, in motor car selling as in motor car servicing, Buick Dealers dedicate themselves to this main tenet of the Buick creed: to *satisfy the customer*.

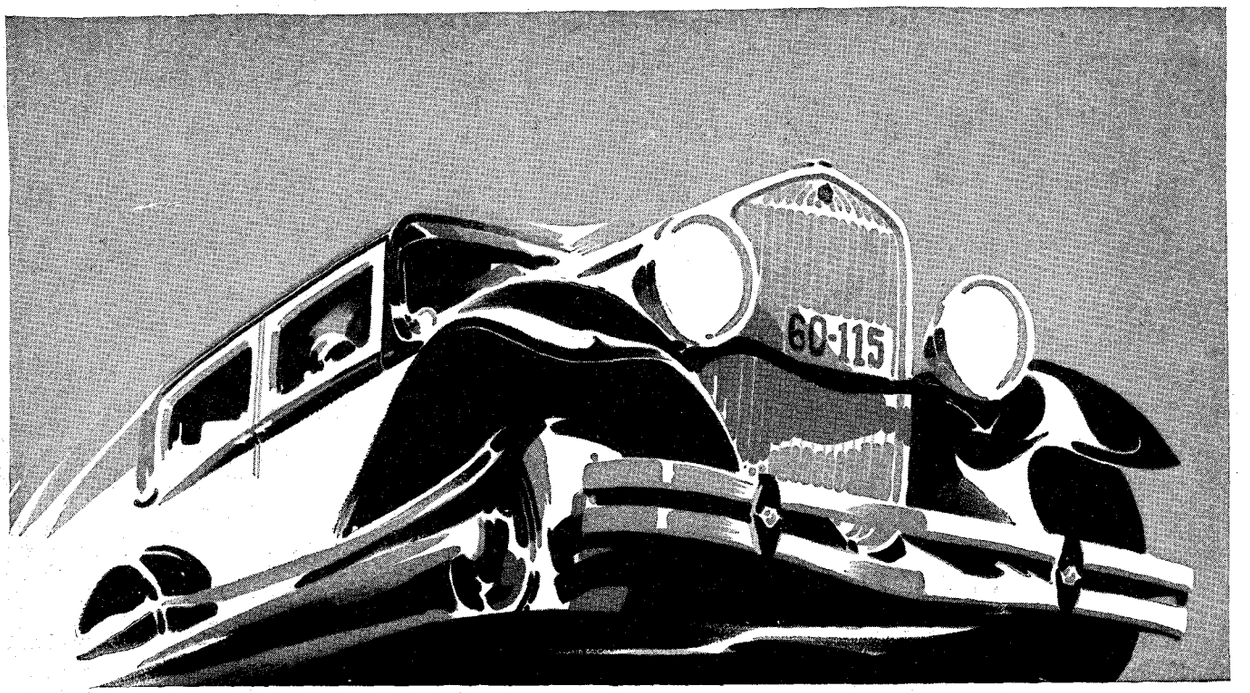
Visit your Buick Dealer. See his wide selection of used cars of various makes. And buy with confidence, for he is an expert in transportation, whether you wish to pay $200 or $2000.

He will see that you get full value in a used car; he will offer it on the most reasonable terms; he will go the limit to please you that he may number you among his friends.

BUICK MOTOR COMPANY, FLINT, MICH.
Division of General Motors Corporation
Canadian Factories: McLaughlin-Buick, Oshawa, Ont.
Builders of Buick and Marquette Motor Cars

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

PROVE *its Right to* CHALLENGE



in Faster Speed—Quicker Get-away—Greater Power and Economy

In performance, style and luxurious comfort, the New Essex challenges in dollar for dollar value. It challenges any car to give longer, more efficient service. You are invited to prove this to your own satisfaction.

From front-end to rear, the New Essex Challenger gives relaxed driving. From road to roof it affords smooth, vibrationless comfort, roominess, smartness and beauty.

The new Super-Six motor is smoother and more powerful. Essex brakes respond to the slightest touch. Gear shifting, rarely necessary, is quick and effortless. All controls are conveniently located. The starter on dash saves scuffing of footwear.

FEATURES THAT CHALLENGE

Larger Bodies; Greater power;—Faster Speed—Added Economy. Wide Choice of Colors to Suit Your Own Taste. New Art Body Designs. Four Two-way Shock Absorbers. Radiator Shutters, Electrolock, Starter on Dash, Electric Fuel and Oil Gauge.

And in performance the New Essex Challenger is equally advanced. In all its brilliant performance range, power is delivered with smoothness and ease. This greater power saves any sense of effort and means longer car life.

Prove its right to challenge. The beauty of the New Essex Challenger will charm you. In general line and in every detail of finish, fitting and appointments, the New Essex Challenger looks and is "Well-Dressed".

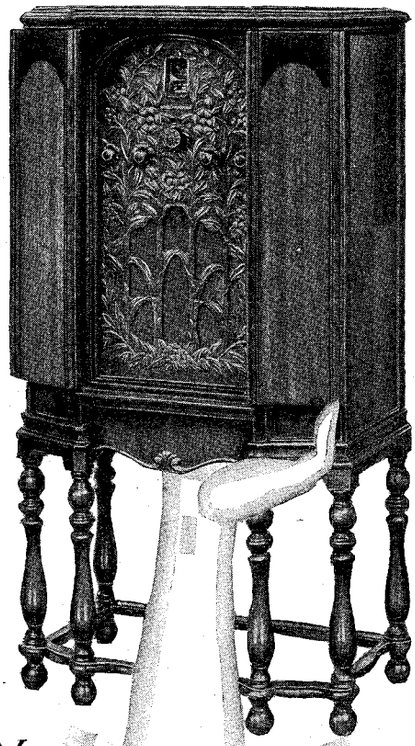
It challenges attention as a brilliantly different car. It challenges any car in smoothness, in comfort. In value it challenges all that motordom offers. The price remains within reach of nearly everyone.

The NEW ESSEX *Challenger*

AT A PRICE ALL CAN AFFORD

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

No. 846 Stromberg-Carlson. Art Console. Ten Tubes, 3 Screen Grid. Automatic Volume Control. Visual Tuning Meter. Price, without tubes, East of Rockies $347.50



INDIVIDUALITY of TONE

OWNERSHIP of a Stromberg-Carlson means endless enjoyment of fine radio or recorded music . . . . Music with the colorful beauty, the *individuality* of tone found only in authentic reproduction!

Telephony—the science largely influential in advancing radio—has played an important part in Stromberg-Carlson's maintenance of consistent high quality. It has provided engineering knowledge, acoustical and electrical manufacturing experience, insuring the matchless character of these noted instruments.

That "There Is Nothing Finer Than a Stromberg-Carlson," can be proved by the nearest authorized dealer. Learn his address from your telephone directory.

Other Stromberg-Carlson standard models: Treasure Chest, $155; Low Console, $239; High Console, $259; Radio-Phonograph, $369. Prices, less tubes, East of Rockies.

STROMBERG-CARLSON TELEPHONE MFG. CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Listen to the Coast-to-Coast Broadcast of the Stromberg-Carlson Orchestra, over the N. B. C. Blue Network and Associated Stations.

Stromberg-Carlson

MAKERS OF VOICE TRANSMISSION AND VOICE RECEPTION APPARATUS FOR MORE THAN THIRTY-FIVE YEARS

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

with his faithful St. Bernard "dogs." When the first and last round officially started, the "contestants" began sparring near mid-ring. Carnera slowly shoved out his left bunch of bananas, or hand, and the glove finally made contact with Peterson's head. Peterson promptly sprawled in the rosin, but was up at a count of two.

After a fairly decent interval, Carnera put forward his right ham, and Peterson caught it neatly on the jaw and went back to the canvas for a count of eight. He came up apparently groggy, and bleeding from the nose. An enormous bunch of leather surrounding Carnera's left hand pushed him over again for a count of four. It seemed only fair and sporting, at this juncture, that Carnera should be awarded the knocking-down-Peterson game on the basis of "three strikes, you're out."

But Peterson got up again, just for luck, and ran into a right to the chin that sent him down on his hands and knees. He became erect just after the count of ten. Referee Donovan mercifully stept between the two "contestants" and called it a night.

Carnera gleefully left the "battle-field," perhaps to go out somewhere to get some real exercise. Peterson's seconds swarmed into the ring and picked up their water-wings and their Peterson. They were wringing them both out as the big crowd began filing out of the main tent.

The fight, as a fight, was disappointing, but the thousands of cash customers were satisfied with the spectacle, such is Carnera's popular appeal. In an attempt to explain this appeal, Paul Gallico, in the New York *Daily News*, goes back to the legends of giants that fascinated us in childhood, saying:

He steps practically unchanged out of the limbo of things that used to excite or frighten us. Had he but one eye in the center of his forehead he might pass for Cyclops. Indeed, as he climbed into the ring in Madison Square Garden, he might have stept down from some nursery frieze or from between the covers of an imaginatively illustrated copy of Jack the Giant Killer.

I suppose we see in a giant a projection of ourselves and what we would do if we were big and strong and didn't have to be afraid of anybody. If you were Carnera, for instance, you could terrify taxi- and truck-drivers, subway guards, and policemen. You could walk confidently through the darkest alleys, and you might reasonably defy even the ordinary lethal weapons, since I imagine it would take more than a .38- or .45-caliber slug to stop him should he work himself into a tantrum. You would, in fine, be rid of many of the petty little fears and scares and humiliations that beset one in a day.

Giants never got much the best of it in history or in story-books. We enter manhood remembering them only as surly, ill-tempered, dangerous brutes with a taste for human flesh, and none of the happier graces or instincts. Big as they were, they did it with war-clubs and iron-studded maces. Their appetites were carnal, and they were in eternal conflict with beauty. Foul, murderous fellows, they lived, apparently, shut away in hilltop castles,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

DO YOU EVER HURRY YOUR CIGARETTES?

... STAY "MOUTH-HAPPY" WITH SPUD'S COOLER SMOKE!

When you've something important to do in a hurry... don't you often shoot a quick cigarette? Then be sure it's a Spud. Spud's cooler smoke will leave you with a happy, comfortable mouth after that last furious puff. No matter how fast or slow, long or short, the smoking session... Spud keeps your tongue and throat in their natural moist-cool state. This allows your tobacco senses to delight in Spud's choice leaf and blend at all times, under any conditions. Because Spud's 16% cooler smoke only serves to heighten your enjoyment of Spud's full tobacco flavor. That's why Spud is 1930's record freedom in old-fashioned tobacco enjoyment. At better stands, 20 for 20c. The Axton-Fisher Tobacco Co., Inc., Louisville, Kentucky.

MENTHOL-COOLED **SPUD** CIGARETTES

JUDGE SPUD...Not by first puff, but by first pack. Surprise soon forgotten ... continued coolness heightens enjoyment of full tobacco flavor.

"SMOKE 16% COOLER BY TEST"...a little book telling how Spud's greater coolness was proved scientifically and what it means to you...sent gladly on request.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

How To Get Sound Sleep Without Drugs

A New Discovery That Not Only Induces Instant Sleep, But Induces The Kind of Sleep That Brings All Day Energy Next Day

IF you are troubled with restless nights, we urge you to make the trial suggested here. Doing so has made a great difference in the lives of thousands of nervous people.

On doctors' advice, millions are employing this new way. For it is as free of drugs as the bread you eat or the milk you drink. And does far more than simply induce sleep! *It rebuilds your wasted tissues while you sleep.*

What It Is

It is called Ovaltine; a scientific food-concentrate developed in Switzerland by a scientist of world-fame. You take it in a cup of warm milk at bedtime; a super-delicious drink that builds health in a natural way.

First, it induces sleep. A few minutes after you go to bed, you get sound, natural sleep. For Ovaltine contains no drugs—as every doctor knows.

Then, *while* you sleep, its peculiar dietetic properties re-supply your system with the energy lost the previous, active day. For it contains, in easily digested form, practically EVERY building element necessary to energy. And thus provides the *kind of sleep that re-builds and rejuvenates.*

You can take it night after night and not only not form a habit, as with drugs, but build up your health as well. You feel like a new person all the next day!

Do you wonder then, that people are flocking to its use? New to America, Ovaltine is being recommended by over 20,000 doctors. Used for 30 years in Europe, its use has spread to over 54 different nations. It marks one of the most important scientific findings of its time.

Try It Tonight

Doctors urge it not only for sleeplessness, but for all nervous and run-down conditions. They recommend it, too, for nervous underweight children. Thousands of busy people take it during the day to relieve fatigue and restore vitality. Widely different from "malt" or "chocolate" drinks, its scientific standing is unquestioned.

A few weeks' use will make an amazing difference in the way you feel. Your whole appearance will show the results of restful sleep and vitality restored this natural way.

Believe or not what people claim for Ovaltine—but *try it.* Try it without delay. Start tonight. Just phone your druggist or grocer now—ask for a can of Ovaltine.

710-R

OVALTINE
The Swiss Food-Drink

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

living by violence, menacing innocent females (of royal families, preferably), and snatching the defenseless babe from the crib to sweeten the Sunday stew. And I feel I am giving them all the best of it, because it is many years since I have had traffic with them, and I am not one to exaggerate. Well, anyway, it is from this tribe that Carnera springs. The only difference is, he's tame. I suppose that is why people follow him in the streets and want to go up to him and touch him.

In the zoo in Berlin, there is an ancient and toothless leopard, and if you have enough marks in your pocket, you can have your picture taken with it. It is a sad, lazy, and disillusioned cat, and you can stroke his fur. The sensation is somewhat similar to shaking hands or breaking bread with Carnera. You feel that you are surviving on sufferance only.

And William Bolitho, in *The World*, carries this analysis a step further. He met Carnera after the Peterson fight, and wrote:

The coming of Primo Carnera is a major event to I do not care to guess how many millions of men of all nationalities to-day. At Detroit, or behind the Chicago stockyards, in the ruined collier villages of the north of England, on the quay-sides of Venice, New York, and for all I know, Shanghai, they are discussing it over their lunch-pails at this very moment.

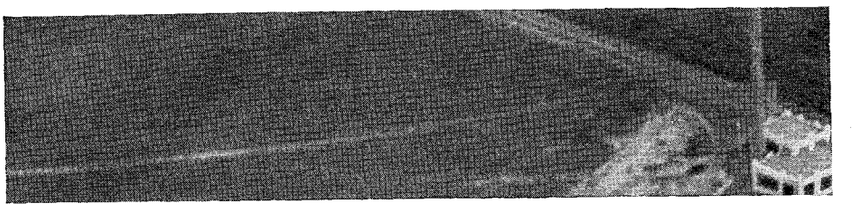
Sport is the chief share they have to-day in the drama of life. Even in France and Spain it has superseded politics as the predominant masculine interest. Politicians are in despair about it. And boxing is the innermost shrine of the cult—alas, too often empty. For your great prize-fighter must not only have the strength, the skill, the courage. He has to have a specially dramatic or heroic personality, which experience has demonstrated is almost as rare as a poet, much less common than great captains of industry or statesmen. The demigods of the ring have to have as many points, as seldom found together, as an avatar of Vishnu. We have to wait till nature is in a mood for artistic production.

The heavyweight contender—that is the most convenient name for them—must be an embodiment of the strange and unusual, yet elemental, qualities, so that grown men of imagination may adopt him, and play with him. He must be material for folk-lore, like Dempsey, Carpentier, Tunney, Johnson, Jeffries—a gorilla-man, or a dude, or a terror, or a romance. Just a first-class pugilist is not much use to the faithful.

They have a curious and naive technique. Sometimes, rarely, they emphasize a heroic quality. That worked well with Tunney. Better and easier, they exaggerate the monstrous they find in him. They make a tiger out of the amiable Dempsey, a strangler out of another, a black terror out of the blithe and irresponsible Jack Johnson. Sometimes the picture of a mere coward will do for these bards; anything that flares up emotions of hate, admiration, or wonder. So Carnera has to be at all costs the giant.

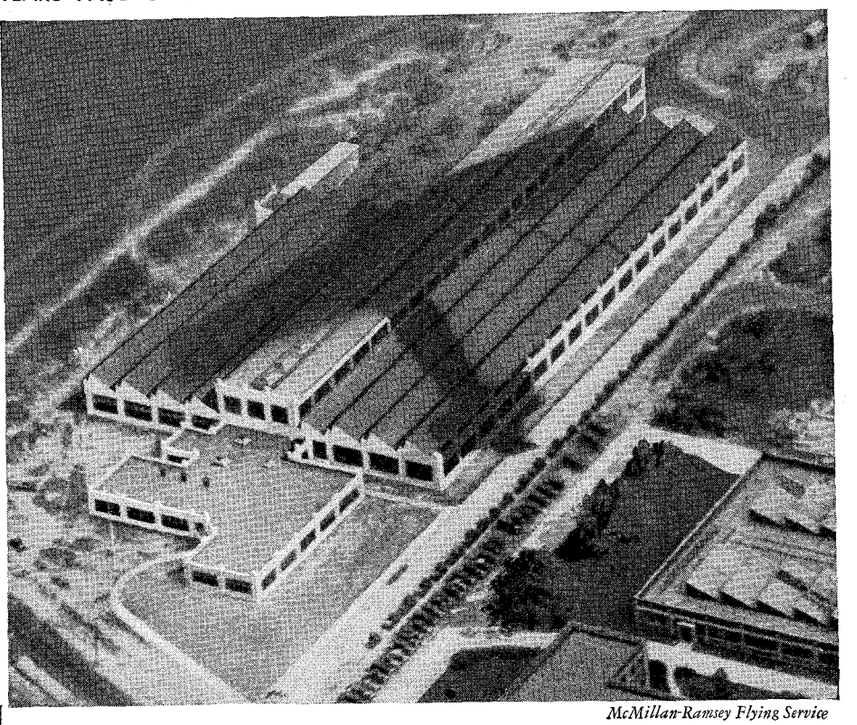
Primo's first fight in New York, fiasco that it was generally considered by experts, was taken good-humoredly by both press

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



YEARS PASS OVER A J-M ROOF AS HARMLESSLY AS A FLEETING SHADOW

Buying a J-M Roof is buying Exemption



McMillan-Ramsey Flying Service

. . Keeping out the weather is but a detail of the job done by fireproof long-lived J-M Roofs . .

IT is not merely to turn the weather that you buy a roof. You want freedom from worry about fire, or maintenance costs. You want the certainty that your property is protected for years to come. You want, too, a pleasing appearance.

You can turn to Johns-Manville with the assurance that whatever the building, whatever its purpose, wherever it is located, there is a J-M roof exactly suited to the job of protecting it for the time you want it protected.

When you buy a Johns-Manville roof you are in good company. Hundreds of buildings belonging to the most exacting owners have been roofed for years by Johns-Manville. The American Can Company roofed the great plant shown, and many others, with J-M Roofing.

More than 20 Types of Roofs

This roofing was selected after consultation with J-M Roofing experts, whose impartial advice on roofing problems is available to any building owner, architect, construction engineer or anyone else interested in roofing. Why not take advantage of this expert advice?

Roofing is often a complicated problem. To make certain of providing the right materials for every job, Johns-Manville has perfected more than twenty distinct types of roofs. Not only does our expert help in the selection of the right roof for a given purpose, but a J-M inspector checks every detail during application and inspects the finished roof at frequent intervals thereafter.

Johns-Manville roofs include asbestos or asphalt roofs, smooth or gravel topped—and our method of operating makes certain that your building will be covered with the right roof. As an added factor to our own guarantee, every J-M roof is guaranteed by the National Surety Company for an agreed term of years.

A striking example of Johns-Manville skill in solving difficult technical problems is the successful subduing, by J-M Sound Control Methods, of noise in thousands of offices and auditoriums. Many varied products bear the J-M signature and on each one it represents engineering skill combined with a thorough understanding of the requirements to be met. Famous J-M items are Asbestos and Asphalt Shingles, Industrial Floorings, Roofing Materials, Motor Car Brake Lining, Refractory Cements, Insulations for temperatures ranging from 400° F. below zero to the highest industrial temperatures, Asbestos Ebony Wood and Insulating Board.

MAIL COUPON FOR BOOKLET

JOHNS-MANVILLE CORPORATION
New York Chicago Cleveland San Francisco Toronto
(*Branches in all large cities*)

Please send me a copy of your booklet, "Bonded Built-up Roofs." B. U.—3A

*Name*_____

*Company*_____

*Address*_____

BU-34-3

JOHNS-MANVILLE PRODUCTS

Johns-Manville
BONDED BUILT-UP ROOFS

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"I like the hospitable air of Great Northern trains. It's like coming into the home of a friend who really enjoys making you comfortable.

"Come into the sun-room, here in the observation car. Here's a comfortable davenport where you can stretch out with a good book. There are inviting armchairs—and they're really as comfortable as they look. And every afternoon at four, tea is served with the compliments of the Great Northern . . .

"They were knowing chaps, too, the people who laid out these Great Northern cars. Mirrors . . . intimate little tables, books . . .

"And it's all so clean. No dust—much of the roadbed is washed gravel, they tell me, and oiled. And no smoke or soot—for more than twelve hundred miles they use oil-burning and electric locomotives . . ."

The new *Empire Builder* and the luxurious *Oriental Limited* serve you all the way between Chicago and the Pacific Northwest—to Glacier Park, to the Mount Baker and Rainier National Park playgrounds, to the Columbia River Country, to Alaska. Ask your local agent for travel literature, full of pictures; or write direct to Travel Headquarters, Great Northern Ry., Saint Paul . . . and then *you'll* always go Great Northern, too!

The New
EMPIRE BUILDER
The Luxurious
ORIENTAL LIMITED

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

and public. But when, a little later, in Chicago, he finished Elzear Rioux in forty-seven seconds, there was some dissatisfaction, we judge from accounts in *The Tribune* of that city, and the Illinois boxing commission held up the fighters' purses pending an investigation, from which, however, the Italian emerged with a clean bill of health.

Primo is a Venetian by birth. He started wage-earning as a mosaic-layer, and then became a professional strong man with a circus. In this capacity, about a year and a half ago, a manager found him and made him a sensation in Paris and London. It was in Paris that his artistic inclinations came to the fore, and resulted in his drawings, of which we have already spoken.

Whether Carnera can fight or not, most American critics seem disposed to wait and give the big fellow a break and the benefit of the doubt. Wilbur Wood reminds us in a Consolidated Press dispatch that such champions as Jeffries, Willard, and Dempsey were not taken seriously at first. One of the best weighings of the pros and cons of the case is made by James R. Harrison, who writes in the New York *Morning Telegraph:*

The most you can say for him is that he is unique, that he has promise, and that he is likely to be a tough baby to beat, especially if he applies himself industriously to his trade.

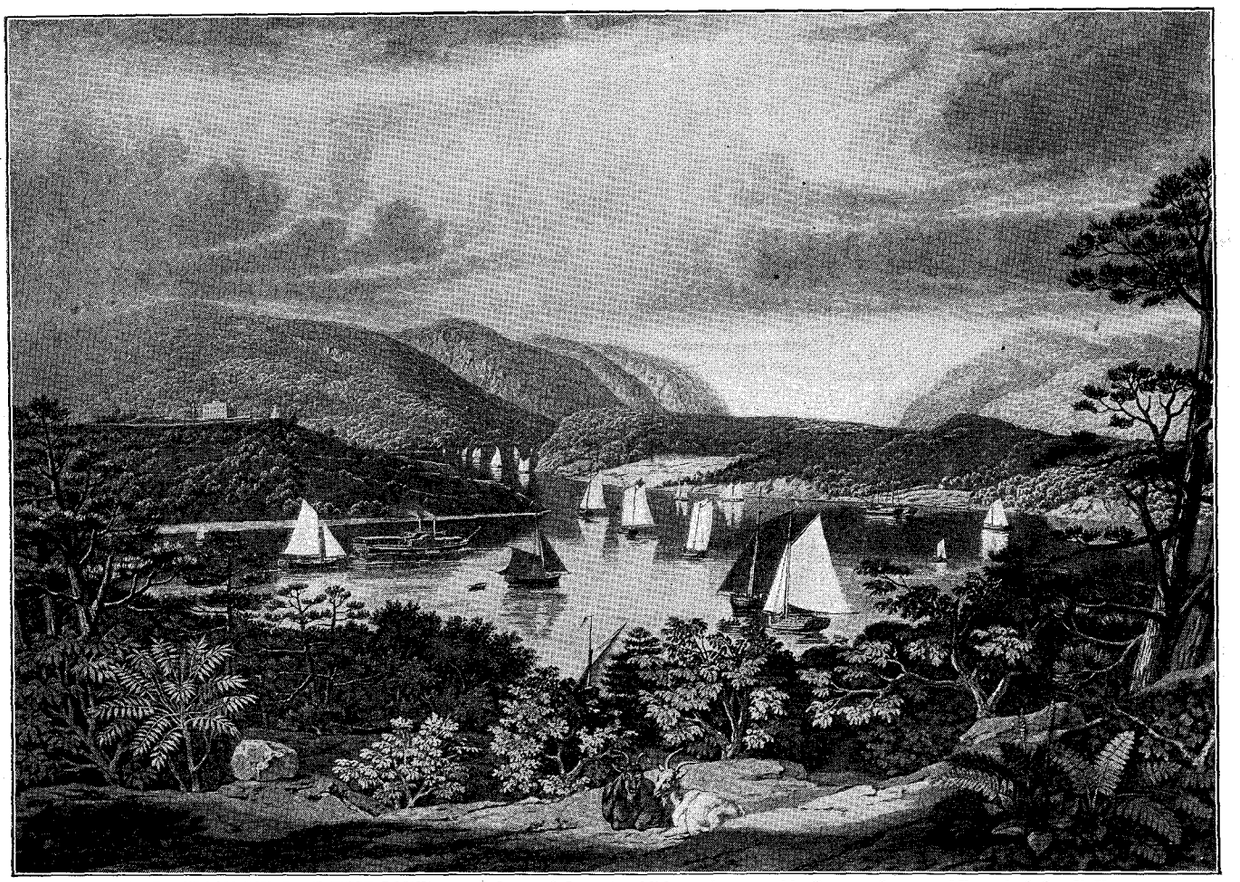
But can he "take it"? There, as Will Shakespeare put it, is the rub. Not long ago we read an account in a London paper of one of Carnera's fights with Stribling. All we remember of the yarn is that Stribling knocked him down, the big fellow got up and Strib floored him again. According to our London colleague, Carnera wore an expression of wonder and bewilderment.

Of course, we have to admit that the Carnera person is something beyond a mere freak. He is certainly a great, big, tough fellow. He can move around with something more than elephantine grace and agility. He has a nice fighting style—squared off with both fists ready. He doesn't stand sideways like Vittorio Maria Campolo or Philip "Suffering" Scott, inventor of the famous Scott swoon and Dying Gaul tableau. Carnera faces his man and plows ahead, fists swinging busily. He wades in like a real scrapper, but equally so, his chin is an open and tempting target, as Stribling discovered.

With his size, his strength, and his comparative speed, Carnera has the greatest physical equipment that any heavyweight has ever been blessed with. Handled properly and given the necessary polishing, this marvelous equipment might be turned into a devastating force.

But those are a lot of ifs. Let's quit speculating and concentrate on facts, the chief of which is that Carnera ought to be the greatest drawing-card since Jack Dempsey. Unless it is quickly revealed that he has a glass jaw, he will make the ring earnings of Luis Firpo fade into insignificance.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



THE HUDSON RIVER AT WEST POINT, from a Currier & Ives colored lithograph engraved by Bennett. Courtesy of Kennedy & Co., N. Y.

"MOST MAGNIFICENT" said the Marquis de Chastellux

"SEEING THE HUDSON" has been for three centuries one of the "high spots" of world travel. Henry Hudson, who did it in 1609, wrote home that it was "a pleasant land to see." His adventurous voyage of discovery up the river from New York to Albany was more hazardous than a trip across the Atlantic today.

Before the days of Robert Fulton, who steamed up the river in 32 hours and back in 30—with a night spent each way at Chancellor Livingston's country seat on the river—the journey was a matter of days in a Hudson River sloop, struggling with the tides and the storms of the Highlands.

Now thousands of travelers every day have the whole magnificent panorama of the river unfolded before them in three hours from the car windows of the New York Central trains.

Every globe trotter who came to America in the 18th century or the early years of the 19th made his arrangements to see the glories of the Hudson. The bolder ones added Niagara to their itinerary—but the mighty cataract was many days westward through primeval country.

The Marquis of Chastellux, famous compatriot of LaFayette and Rochambeau, first saw the river on a visit to the Revolutionary stronghold in the Highlands at West Point. "*The most magnificent picture I have ever beheld,*" he wrote in his journal. And a short while after, when the war was over, the English traveler, Isaac Weld, wrote, "*To describe all the grand and beautiful prospects along this noble river would be an endless task.*"

Mrs. Trollope, who lampooned the manners of the Americans in 1832, confessed that it was "*hardly possible to imagine anything more beautiful than the Highlands of the Hudson.*"

Washington Irving, whose "Sunnyside" retreat at Irvington is seen from New York Central trains, has done more than any other American to picture the charm and mystery and romance of the valley of the Hudson. Rip Van Winkle and the Headless Horseman of Sleepy Hollow are immortal in our literature. "*I thank God,*" he said in his "Book of the Hudson," "*that I was born on the banks of the Hudson—this glorious river.*"

All New York Central trains to and from New York City follow the famous Hudson River Valley route. The Hudson from the windows of the *20th Century Limited,* is one of the travel wonders of the world.

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

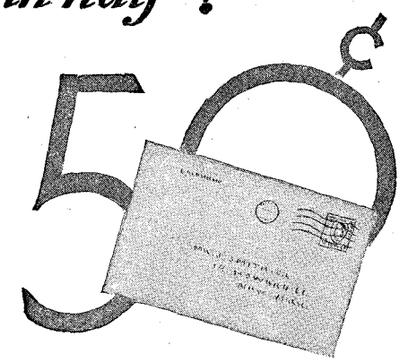
NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

ONLY ROUTE BETWEEN CHICAGO AND THE EAST SAFEGUARDED BY AUTOMATIC TRAIN STOP

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

EDISON:

Does our average letter cost 50¢ and will the facility of direct dictation cut that cost in half?



It will be simple to prove this. And it will amaze you to learn the high price you are paying for twice-written letters — once in a note book, once on the typewriter.

Let us prove this. Telephone "The Ediphone," your City, or ask us for the book, "An Easy Way to Chart Your Correspondence."

THOMAS A. EDISON, INC.
ORANGE, N. J.

© T. A. E. INC.

World-Wide Service in all Principal Cities

Ediphone
Edison's New Dictating Machine

HOCKEY IS "FIGHT, FIGHT, FIGHT," BUT THE PLAYERS LOVE IT

MAYBE it's your own brother who's dashing down the ice directly at you, blood in his eye.

He "has only one idea in his head, and so have you" in this tense and crucial moment.

He wants to put that puck into the net, and you want to see that he doesn't.

What are you going to do?

"Nothing, only rob him of that ambition, even if you have to jab him with the butt end of your stick or give him the old-fashioned elbow. If you don't do that, you are a mug, and you won't get anywhere playing hockey. When the game is over, you forget all that stuff. The other fellow will come around and congratulate you for having changed his plans."

International News photograph

"THE BANGED-UP MAN OF HOCKEY"

This is Eddie Shore from Boston. He seems to be the champion scar bearer of the ice sport.

Roy Worters, goalie of the New York Americans, is speaking, reported by Vincent Treanor in his New York *Evening World* column.

But this laudable forgive-and-forget attitude of hockey players seems to be kept in abeyance during games. When the swift players are flashing over the ice after the zig-zagging puck, it is fight, fight, fight; and let the blows hurt whom they may.

Roy scoffs at the oft-repeated notions that the rough-and-tumble of the rink is all stage-managed for the benefit of the cash customers, and that games are fixt.

"If these games are fixt, it's a tough way to fix them," he sums up. "There are not two players in the game who might be considered physically whole. We are all bunged up, and no magnates or whoever runs these league fights can ever pay us for busted ribs, stitched faces and general all-round injuries."

And when we consider the average of 36 scars (permanent and temporary) that Eddie Shore of the Boston Bruins is reputed to carry around with him, and the broken jaw of Ching Johnson of the New York Rangers, who, some say, is out of the game for the season, we find it easy to agree with Goalie Worters.

Hockey is a rough game. There's no question of that. And its roughness, with accompanying injuries to players, may turn into one of its problems.

Let's have a look at some of the various calamities that may befall a hockey player. There's Ching Johnson's jaw. As Alfred Dayton wrote in the New York *Sun* the day after the accident:

> It simply isn't on the books for the New York Rangers to go through a season without having injuries clip their forces.
>
> In the three years they have been organized, Taffy Abel was injured once, Ching Johnson twice, and last night as the Rangers fought a vicious 3-to-3 tie with the Boston Bruins before the biggest hockey crowd in the history of the Garden, Johnson again was laid low.
>
> Needless to say he will be off the ice for the remainder of the season, and the Rangers if they are to remain a championship threat will have to secure more weight.
>
> Johnson's injury went almost unnoticed by the howling crowd, raised to fever pitch by quite the most exciting game ever seen on the Garden ice.
>
> Midway in the opening session he was seen to stagger off the battle-field and go down the slot accompanied by Dr. Henry Clauss, the club physician. According to Dr. Clauss, his lower jaw was broken on both sides, and there also was a dislocation higher up.
>
> The injury was sustained as he stept into Dit Clapper, who, going at terrific speed, crashed his shoulder into Johnson's jaw. It was unintentional, of course, but, nevertheless, the blow staggered the entire team.

P. & A. photograph

A CASUALTY OF THE SKATERS' WAR

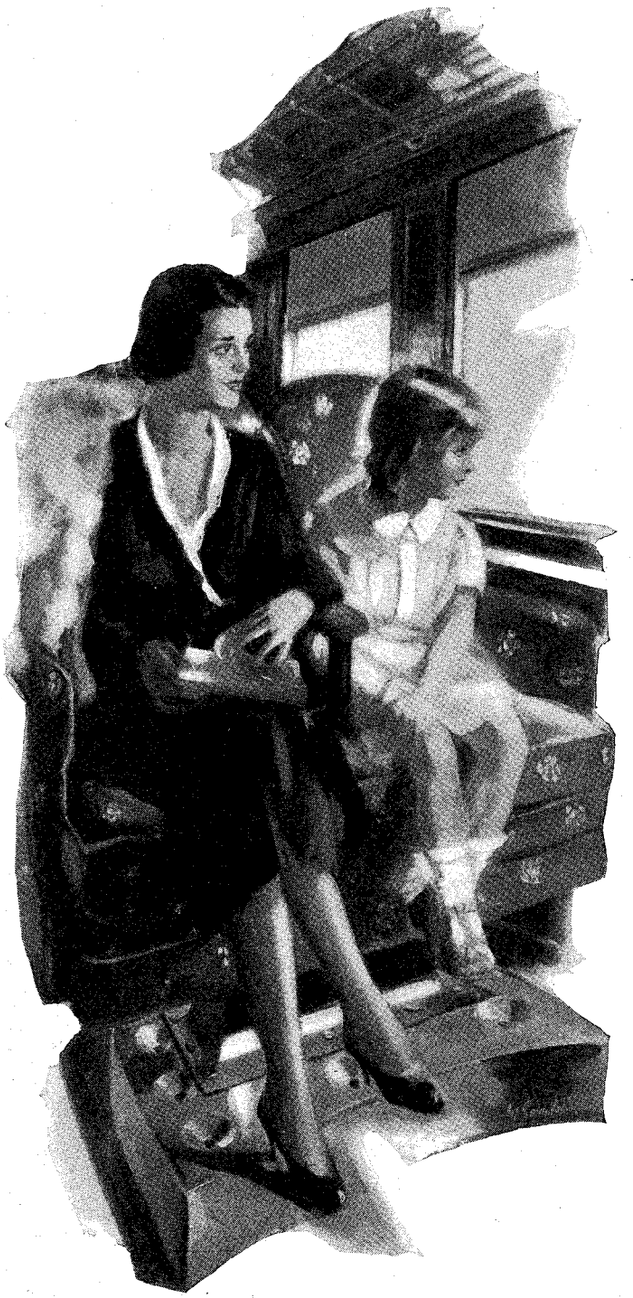
Meet "Ching" Johnson. The fracture of his jaw proved to be a bad break for the Rangers.

Other writers, however, did not agree that Ching would be out so long.

Then there is Eddie Shore of Boston, sometimes known as "the bad man of hockey," we read, because of the amount of time he manages to spend in the penalty box. But he might just as properly be

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

We've put RUBBER HEELS *on* B & O *cars*



THE RUBBER HEEL *is symbolic of the riding comfort made possible by placing rubber pads on the wheel trucks.*

The B&O

ONE of our people—as often happens with us—brought forward an unusual suggestion that makes for even greater smoothness in the riding comfort of our trains.

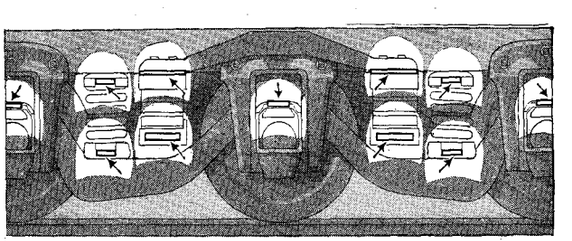
You know the shock-absorbing qualities of rubber heels. Well, this simple idea is being applied to Baltimore & Ohio cars. Each wheel-truck has fifty-one rubber pads placed at points where the frame rests and at spring ends—wherever metal touches metal. You really ride on rubber over polished steel rails.

It sounds smooth, and it is . . . wonderfully so.

We have a firm conviction that if travelers are given a smooth joltless ride, if they can relax and read without strain, the chances are they will remember the trip as a restful experience and want to ride on our road again.

To increase the number of such friends is one reason we have spent over 400 millions to improve the service of our road. And by the thoughtful attention of our employees we try to make every journey a pleasure.

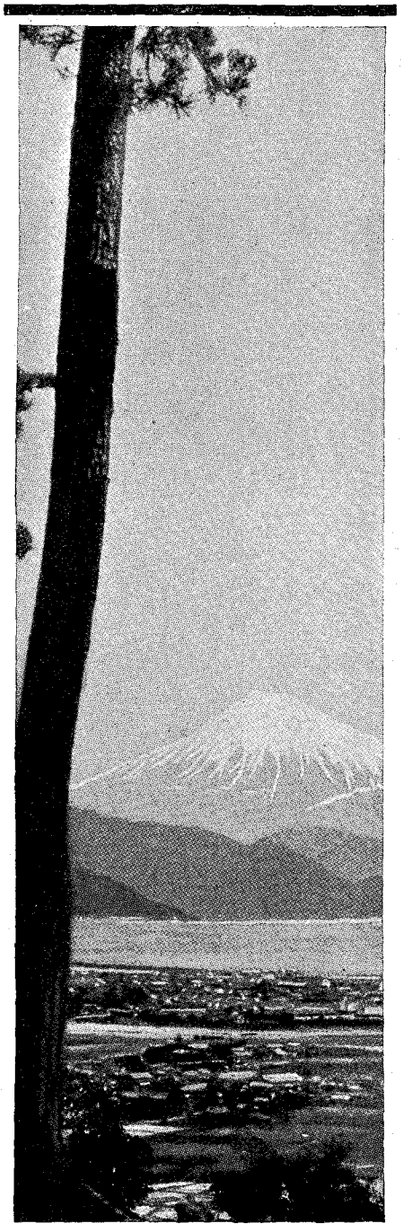
We hope this latest effort—to give you a comfortable ride by putting *rubber heels* on our cars—will appeal to you. Won't you ride with us soon and see how thoroughly restful it is?



Standard Pullman six-wheel trucks used on Baltimore & Ohio cars. And to make riding even smoother we are putting rubber pads at the spring ends and wherever metal touches metal on all B & O passenger cars. This tends to eliminate vibration and make riding more restful.

BALTIMORE & OHIO

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



THE GARDEN OF THE GODS

JAPAN

land of sacred mountains and precious blossoms... the undying beauty of ancient ceremonials... the modern thrill and comfort of European hotels, speeding trains, smooth roads for motoring, tennis and golf at gay resorts. — Write for complete information on Japan, Land of Colour, Charm and Courtesy — Korea, Manchuria, and China.

JAPAN TOURIST BUREAU

c/o Japanese Government Railways, 1 Madison Ave., N.Y.C.
or c/o Nippon Yusen Kaisha, 545 Fifth Ave., N.Y.C.
or any tourist agent.

Steamship Lines operating between the United States and Japan: Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Osaka Shosen Kaisha, American Mail, Canadian Pacific, Dollar Line.

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

called "the banged-up man of hockey," in view of all the things that happen to him when he is on the ice. As the author of an article syndicated by the Newspaper Enterprise Association tells us:

Those dents in the jaw, cuts under the eyes, and splits in the lip are eloquent testimony that Shore is the most active man on the Boston club.

For further proof that Shore fights hard when playing, and that all his roughing up is done because of the youth that's in him rather than because of any alleged villainous qualities, just check over this casualty list. A résumé of the injuries he has collected this year reveals that Shore has three scars on top of his left eye, one below, one on the side, and one between the eyes, three on the lid of the right eye, four on the nose, one on the upper lip, one on the chin, one on the throat, one on the left ear, and four on the back of the skull, aside from five front teeth missing, a group of false teeth taking their place, and mashed nose.

There's one scar on his right side, one on the back, one on the left knee, four on the left shin, three on the left foot, five on the right shin, and one on the right foot.

Last November Siebert of the Maroons, in a game at Montreal, was scuffing with Shore for the puck, and accidentally bashed Shore across the face with his stick. That accounted for the further mishmash of his nose.

But, as Mr. Treanor has already told us in *The Evening World*, players like Worters laugh at these supposed hazards of the game. They are just a joke to the goalie of the Americans, Mr. Treanor says, continuing:

We saw Roy recently with a broad adhesive patch over his right eye. "Only one stitch," he said, "and the funny thing about it is that I thought it was higher up on my forehead." A half-inch lower down and he wouldn't have had any right eye.

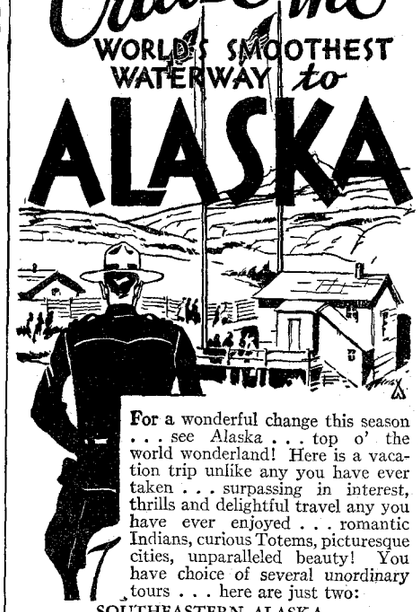
"We don't pay any attention to those things," Roy informed us. "Little Hymes, weighing about 135 pounds, put 'Ching' Johnson, a 215-pounder, down and out with a clip of the stick on the back of the neck. 'Ching' was out for two minutes, but after the game Hymes came around to the dressing-room and apologized for the accident.

"You can't tell me that any of us would hurt another fellow intentionally, but in the heat of battle we forget. We have to score goals, and if in doing so we have to rough a guy up a bit, we do it.

"An example of this feeling was shown only the other night, when the Americans were, from my point of view, robbed of a victory over the Rangers by the referee's decision. Holmes came into the dressing-room with a beautiful black eye.

"'Where did you get that?' some one asked Holmes. 'You'll see Tuesday night,' he replied, 'when we play those guys again.' I guess we will have to wait till Tuesday night to find out about that, but by Tuesday night we will forget all about it, and there will be some new black eyes. We," continued Worters, "don't worry unnecessarily about such things. It's all in the game."

Cruise the WORLD'S SMOOTHEST WATERWAY to ALASKA



For a wonderful change this season . . . see Alaska . . . top o' the world wonderland! Here is a vacation trip unlike any you have ever taken . . . surpassing in interest, thrills and delightful travel any you have ever enjoyed . . . romantic Indians, curious Totems, picturesque cities, unparalleled beauty! You have choice of several unordinary tours . . . here are just two:

SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA
9 or 12 DAYS—2,350 miles of delightful voyaging. Round trip, including meals and berth **$100**

SOUTHWESTERN ALASKA
19 DAYS—4,000 miles of delightful voyaging. Round trip, including meals and berth **$188**

Sailings from Seattle every few days.
May to September
Ask your local railroad or tourist agent or write for beautifully illustrated booklet.

H. B. BRITTAN, G. P. A.
653 Market Street, Dept. 2 San Francisco, Cal.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY

CRUISING ON THE PLEASURE YACHT
STELLA POLARIS
to see the wonders of
NORWAY
VISIT
RUSSIA & ICELAND
Service and comfort equalled only on a PRIVATE YACHT
For Particulars and All Reservations Apply
SCANDINAVIAN TRAVEL BUREAU
General Agents, 282 Broadway, New York
Or your local agent

EUROPE PASSION PLAY 5 COUNTRIES $385 ALL EXPENSES
We serve the intellectual elite. Become acquainted with our amazing travel values. Cunard supremacy! 10,000 satisfied guests. *Sea and land*
STUDENTS TRAVEL CLUB
551 Fifth Ave., N.Y. Write for Booklet K

DO YOU WANT a new business profession of your own, with all the trade you can attend to? Then **become a foot correctionist**, and in a few weeks earn big income in service fees—not medical nor chiropody—easy terms for home training, no further capital needed, no goods to buy, no agency. *Address*
Stephenson Laboratory, 3 Back Bay, Boston, Mass.

PATENTS. Write for Free Guide Book, "HOW TO OBTAIN A PATENT" and Record of Invention Blank. Send model or sketch and description of your invention for our *Free Opinion whether it comes within Patent Office Rules. Prompt, Efficient Service. Easy payments.*
Victor J. Evans & Co., 759 Ninth, Washington, D.C.

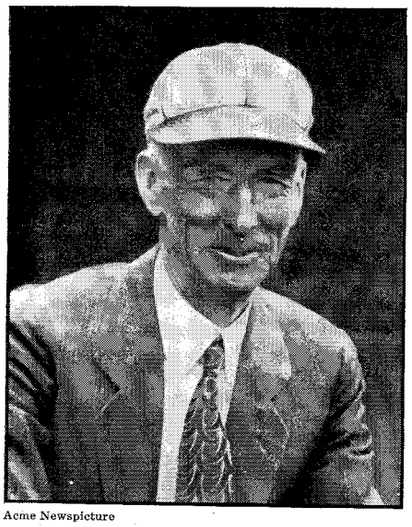
USE Cuticura Soap DAILY *as a health measure*
to protect the skin and scalp from contagion and infection 25c.
AT ALL DRUGGISTS

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CONNIE MACK AS BASEBALL MANAGER AND CIVIC SERVANT

WHO gets the blessing in this case? That is more blessed to give than to receive is a generally accepted maxim, and one that is usually simple in its application. But when we have both giving and receiving at each end of the line, the case becomes more complicated.

A lean, taciturn gentleman of sixty-seven years and colorful personality, known affectionately to his co-workers as the "Old Man," has received a prize. A baseball player who began his career on the sand lots of New England, and has worked his way up



Acme Newspicture

THE KING OF DIAMONDS

So, at any rate, Philadelphians like to think of Connie Mack, veteran pilot of the Athletics.

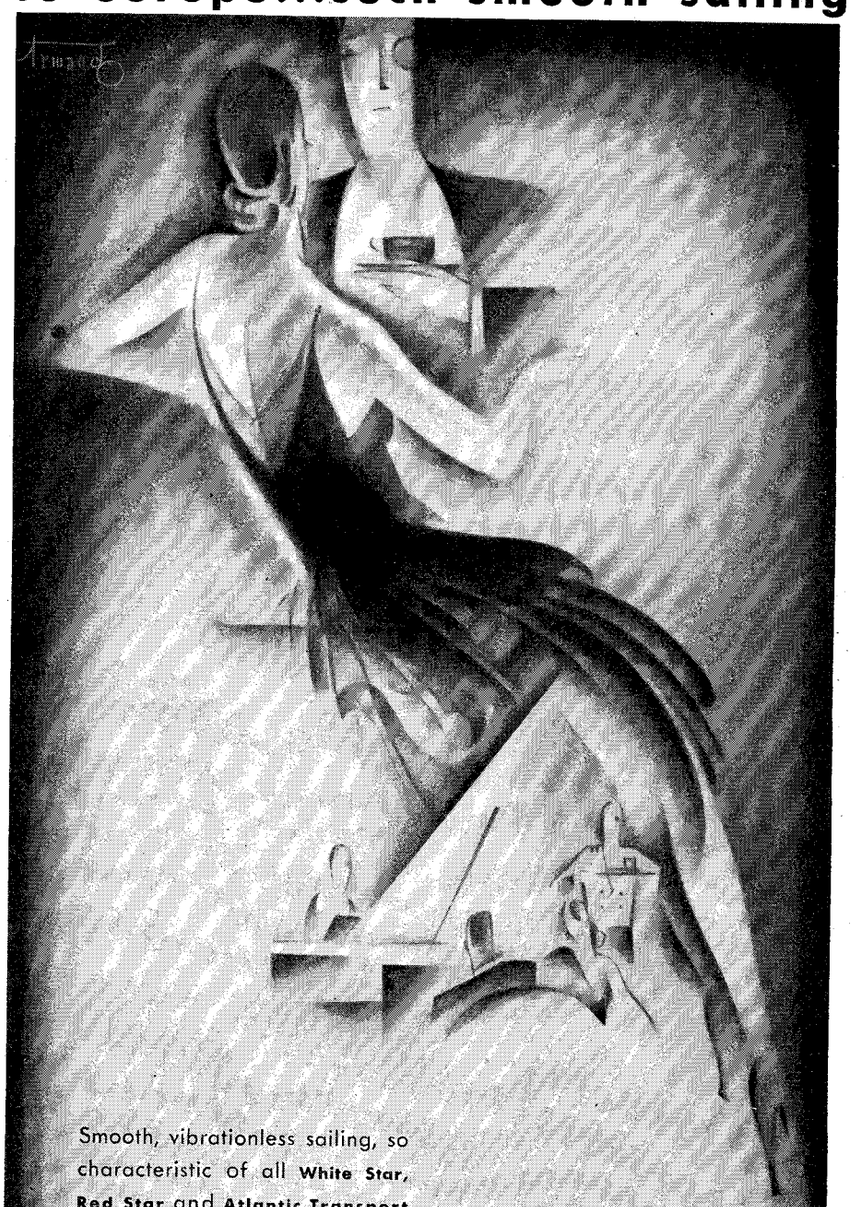
to the top of the heap, to a place of world-wide fame and respect, has been given a striking testimonial of his fellow townsmen's esteem. Cornelius McGillicuddy, better known as Connie Mack, manager of the Philadelphia Athletics, who won the World Series last fall, has received the Philadelphia Award.

This prize, founded by the late Edward Bok, includes $10,000, a gold medal, and a scroll in an ivory box. It is given annually, we read, to the man or woman who during the past calendar year has rendered the most outstanding service to the city. Connie Mack's winning of the world baseball championship has been deemed 1929's greatest public service to Philadelphia—and it would seem that more than superficial reasons entered into the decision. Mr. Bok, we read, approved the award before his death. So far the blessing seems to go to the givers of the award.

But to one detached observer, the New York *Herald Tribune*, it seems that Connie Mack also gave the prize and its givers something. What has really happened, observes this journal, "is not that the Philadelphia Award has made Connie Mack famous, but that Connie Mack has given the Bok prize publicity it never had before." If we accept this reasoning, the blessing goes to the pilot of the Athletics.

It would not be wise, however, to take

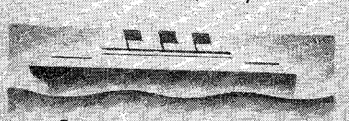
to europe...such smooth sailing



Smooth, vibrationless sailing, so characteristic of all **White Star, Red Star** and **Atlantic Transport Liners,** is just one thing that makes each moment on board so enjoyable. Coffee in the lounge ...on the **Majestic,** world's largest ship, **Olympic, Homeric** or **Belgenland**...is a delightful affair, always colored by romance.

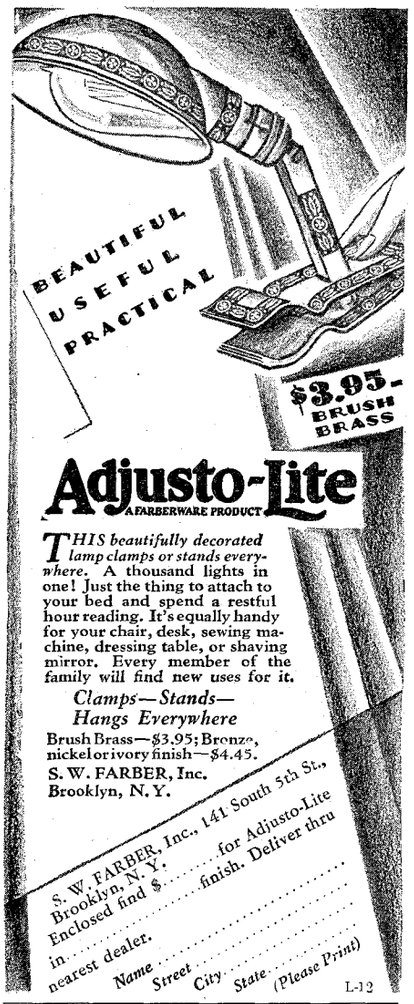
Life is a composite of magical moments. Brilliant social events...deck sports...the pleasures of fine cuisine...and, when the day is done, such attractive staterooms...spacious, comfortable, truly livable.

I.M.M. Lines, although offering ocean travel luxury unsurpassed anywhere in the world, also provide accommodations at moderate rates. Expense is no longer a barrier to European travel. Bring us your problem. We have fares to meet every purse and plan.



white star line
red star line · atlantic transport line
international mercantile marine company
30 PRINCIPAL OFFICES IN UNITED STATES AND CANADA. MAIN OFFICE, NO. 1 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY. AUTHORIZED AGENTS EVERYWHERE

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Adjusto-Lite
A FARBERWARE PRODUCT

THIS beautifully decorated lamp clamps or stands everywhere. A thousand lights in one! Just the thing to attach to your bed and spend a restful hour reading. It's equally handy for your chair, desk, sewing machine, dressing table, or shaving mirror. Every member of the family will find new uses for it.

Clamps—Stands—Hangs Everywhere

Brush Brass—$3.95; Bronze, nickel or ivory finish—$4.45.
S. W. FARBER, Inc.
Brooklyn, N. Y.

S. W. FARBER, Inc., 141 South 5th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Enclosed find $..... for Adjusto-Lite in ..... finish. Deliver thru nearest dealer.
Name .....
Street .....
City ..... State .....
(Please Print)
L-12

Save Your Feet
When all else fails end your suffering with the flexible "no metal"
Heefner ARCH SUPPORT
WRITE FOR FREE BOOKLET

Heefner Arch Support Co., 323 M. E. Taylor Bldg., Louisville, Ky.

DEPENDABLE!

RAILROAD and Steamship offices; Banks and Business offices know, from long experience, that they can rely on the smoothness and wear-resisting qualities of the "Mephisto". Its efficiency and economy have added to its popularity. Easy writing . . . clean . . . ideal for carbon copies—for duplicating machines.

At Leading Stationers

Sample "Mephisto" mailed for 10 cents. Specify use. Write for free booklet, "The Right Pencil in the Right Place."

Now 10c

KOH-I-NOOR PENCIL CO., INC.
34 East 23rd Street, New York, N. Y.

MEPHISTO
The Perfect Copying Pencil

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

this amusing comment too literally. It is probably true that the award to the baseball manager has aroused unusual popular interest, but the award has been far from unknown. It is, indeed, we must remember, one of the best-known recognitions of civic service that is to be found anywhere in the world to-day.

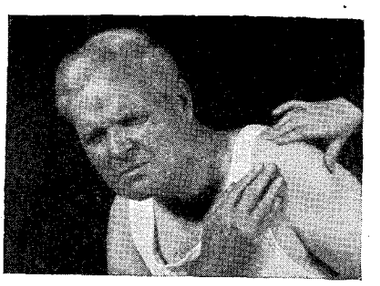
Connie Mack, *The Herald Tribune* points out, is not in "Who's Who." But he is out, we read, in the illustrious company of such notables as George Herman Ruth, William Harrison Dempsey, Robert Tyre Jones, and John Joseph McGraw. James Joseph Tunney might have been included in this list. Now, however, *The Herald Tribune* believes:

> Perhaps the Bok prize will entitle Mr. McGillicuddy to a position within the sacred red covers of "Who's Who," which, with a curious athletic snobbery, accepts the names of Mr. Tilden and Miss Wills, but denies its indorsement to the champions of baseball, golf, and pugilism.
>
> Still, we suspect that Mr. McGillicuddy will not go to bed with an unduly swelled head as a result of this new honor. The eight previous heroes of the Quaker City were the Rev. Russell H. Conwell, Leopold Stokowski, Samuel S. Fleischer, Charles C. Harrison, Samuel Yellin, Dr. Chevalier Jackson, the Rev. Dr. W. Herbert Burk, and Eli Kirk Price; and we suspect that even in West Philadelphia and on the Main Line the name of Mr. McGillicuddy is more familiar than any or all of these.

The Philadelphia papers do not go into such philosophical disquisitions as the above. They confine themselves to pointing out—very justly—the reasons for the high esteem in which the city holds Connie Mack, and to rejoicing in this new honor paid him. Typical of editorial comment in the City of Brotherly Love is this from *The Evening Public Ledger:*

> There are many and varying tests of good and inspiring citizenship, and Connie Mack could stand up under all of them, and have quality left to spare. So it may be fairly said that the Philadelphia Award was never more wisely nor more fittingly bestowed than when it was given to the quiet but somehow thrilling veteran who has made the Athletics over, as one might say, in his own likeness.
>
> Not only on all the sand lots in this section and among all the youth now on its way to manhood but throughout the vast and intricate system of professional baseball Connie has for many years been an inspirational influence. He held rigidly to the highest standard of ethics in periods of stress that threatened more than once to impair the prestige and usefulness of the national game. To the rising youth of this community he was a hero and a symbol of courageous and clean striving against great odds long before Lindbergh thought of flying to Paris. It should be enough to observe that even Lindbergh never quite displaced him.

In its account of the presentation of the award, the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* states



THOSE PAINS
that get worse
ON COLD WET DAYS

Stiff joints! Sore muscles! Dull throbbing pain! Know the blessed relief Sloan's Liniment brings. *Sloan's healthy heat warms the body like sunshine.* Drives away pain. 35c at any drug store, or write for *free* two weeks' trial bottle and booklet of sixteen tested treatments for aches and pains. Dr. Earl S. Sloan, Dept. 3U, 113 West 18th Street, New York City.

SLOAN'S Liniment

Self-Development: A Handbook for the Ambitious
By H. Addington Bruce
A practical, inspiring, easy-to-follow guide to people of all ages on the conduct of life, the acquirement of good habits, the cultivation of mental and physical hygiene, and the improvement of their powers of every kind.
12mo. Cloth. 342 pages. $1.50 net; by mail, $1.64.
Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-360 Fourth Ave., N.Y

DIABETES
has killed millions. For ages a cure was unknown. But since insulin was discovered recently there's a good chance for recovery. Read about it in
MANUAL FOR DIABETICS
By Gladys L. Boyd, M. D., and Marion D. Stalsmith, Toronto Diabetic Clinic
It describes modern medical treatment; urine tests—which you can make yourself; what to eat—gives food recipes and menus, and calory values. Introduction by F. G. Banting, M. D., one of the discoverers of insulin, who says diabetics should read the book.
101 pages. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50; $1.60, post-paid
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York

(National Health Council Series)
CANCER: NATURE, DIAGNOSIS, AND CURE
By *Dr. Francis Carter Wood*, Director, Institute for Cancer Research, Columbia Univ., N. Y.—the greatest institution investigating cancer in the world. Tells what cancer is, kinds, how to prevent and to treat it. Size, 4x6 inches. Bookstores, 30c; by mail, post-paid, 35c.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354 Fourth Ave., New York

When You Go to Europe
By EDWIN ROBERT PETRE
Tells about passports; gives steamship rates, ocean-travel customs, European railway rates, and describes the most interesting sights in each of the 29 countries of Europe. With colored maps of European countries, including a helpful distance map.
Handy Pocket Size. Fabrikoid. 160 Pages.
$1.50; *by mail*, $1.60.

BY THE SAME AUTHOR

Shrines of the Great in Europe
The only handbook of its kind in existence. A unique directory of the birthplaces, homes, story scenes, and working background of more than two thousand authors, painters, sculptors, musicians, dramatists, scientists, explorers, philosophers, and others—past and present—who have left their mark on modern culture.
Handy Pocket Size. Fabrikoid. 402 Pages.
$2.00; *by mail*, $2.10.
Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the reason why the veteran manager of the Athletics was chosen. In the past, artists, scientists, educators, and philanthropists have been honored. Mr. Mack was deemed worthy of inclusion in this roster of distinguished Philadelphians, says *The Public Ledger*, because:

As manager of the Athletics since 1901, he has made Philadelphia known the world over wherever men and women love sports and admire a man imbued with the will to conquer all obstacles and win.

His receipt of the Philadelphia Award crowns Mr. Mack's professional baseball career of forty-six years. In that time he has brought seven American League pennants and four world championships to Philadelphia.

Disbanding his first great team in 1914, he spent fifteen years of tireless effort in building another, and then directed that team to the 1929 championship of the American League and to victory over the Chicago Cubs in the most dramatic World Series in history.

At the presentation ceremonies, Mr. Mack reflected his colorful personality as the baseball world for nearly the last half-century has known it, the account continues:

His tall, erect figure recalled days spent in the open air since his baseball career began in games on the sand-lots of his birthplace, East Brookfield, Massachusetts.

In those days the boy christened Cornelius McGillicuddy worked in a shoe factory. His father, Michael McGillicuddy, an Irish immigrant, had died when his son was in high school, and the boy had to give up his chance for further education to help support his mother and his younger brothers and sisters.

The sand-lot games of East Brookfield gave him his start. He became a good catcher. When he was twenty-one he was offered a job with the Meriden, Connecticut, baseball team. Salaries for baseball players were not large then, when the first bounce was out, whiskers adorned outfielders, and Pop Anson's character as the Beowulf of baseball was being established.

But workers in shoe factories had no greater opportunities to make money than baseball players, so the East Brookfield star's name was entered on the roster of the Meriden club. Mack played there during the 1884 season, and joined the Hartford club the following year.

Impressive work on the Hartford team brought Mack his chance to enter "fast company." In 1887 the Washington team, then in the National League, gave him a tryout, and he was taken with the team to Jacksonville, Florida, on the first training trip of a big-league club in the South.

Later Mack played with the Buffalo team, and in 1891 joined the Pittsburgh club for a six-year stay. From August, 1894, to 1896, he managed the Pittsburgh team, and then became catcher-manager of the Milwaukee team, in the old Western League.

When Ban Johnson organized the American League in 1900 a franchise was awarded the Milwaukee club, and Mack brought his team in as second-place winner.

In 1901 the Milwaukee franchise was transferred to Philadelphia. Mack retired then as a player. He conducted his first two campaigns here so successfully that the Philadelphia team won the league championship in 1902, beginning the list of Mack's pennants.

Surprisingly Moderate in Cost

in the Glorious Northwest

Escorted Tour Parties or Independent Travel

14 day tour of the Northwest Wonderland

$250 and up
(from Chicago)

Includes new Gallatin Gateway to Yellowstone, 170 mile motor trip (no added cost) . . . four days in Park . . . Seattle, world port . . . Rainier National Park, glacier-clad monarch mountain, Spokane (Inland Empire). Other trips include Olympic Peninsula . . . Puget Sound's myriad isles . . . old-English Victoria and Vancouver . . . ice-clad Mt. Baker . . . Alaska, land of midnight sun . . . Canadian Rockies . . . California.

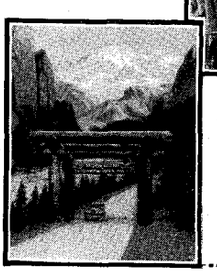
This very day decide where you'll vacation this Summer. Choose the Northwest wonderland, the homeland of enchantment, romance and Nature's marvelous handiwork.

Follow the trail of the new Olympian—only transcontinental roller bearing train—electrified for 656 miles through the most scenic sections of the Belt, Rocky, Bitter Root and Cascade Mountains. The World's longest continuous electrified ride! Open observation cars! Daylight panoramas!

Select the travel mode that pleases you; independent travel, paying as you go . . . or escorted, all-expense tour parties—one cost covering train and steamer fares, meals, hotels, sightseeing and courteous guides to look after all details en route.

Costs? Surprisingly moderate! Well within your means. A two weeks tour of the Pacific Northwest for as little as $250 from Chicago—thanks to low Summer fares. Can you conceive of anything more thrilling or enjoyable? Other tours 10 days to 3 weeks, $145 and up from Chicago.

Give us an inkling of your vacation ideas on coupon below. We'll submit sample escorted tours—or plan itineraries if you prefer to travel independently.



The MILWAUKEE ROAD
Electrified over the Rockies to the Sea

Mail this coupon

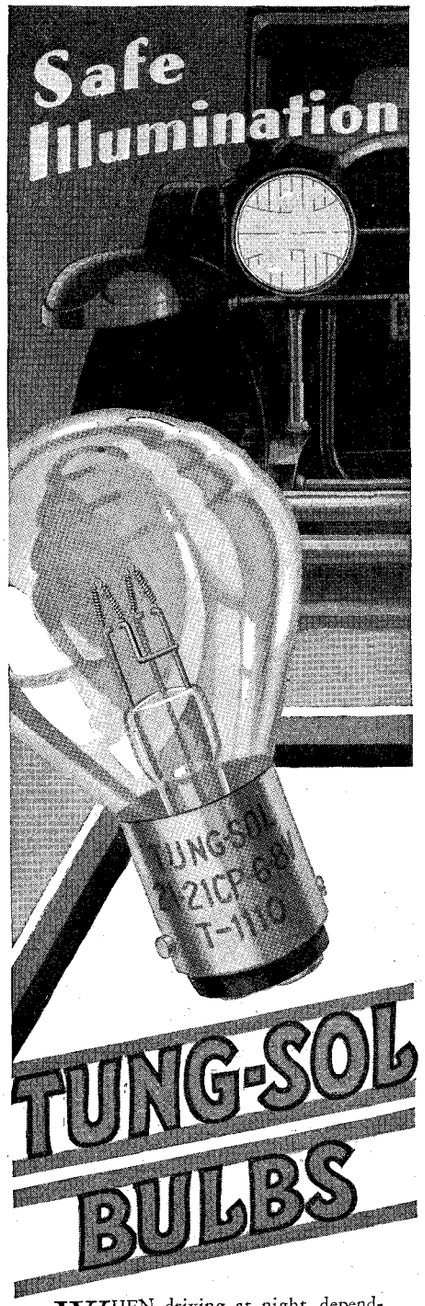
Geo. B. Haynes, Passenger Traffic Mgr., The Milwaukee Road, 706 Union Station, Chicago, Illinois
Send me full information about tours to ☐ Yellowstone; ☐ Inland Empire (Spokane and Lake Region); ☐ Rainier National Park; ☐ Puget Sound Country; ☐ Olympic Peninsula; ☐ Alaska; ☐ Black Hills. ☐ Escorted, all-expense tours.

I have ..... days vacation and about $..... to spend.

Name.....

Address.....801-5

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



WHEN driving at night, dependable illumination is essential to safety. That is why the careful owner selects Tung-Sols. These bulbs are made by a great organization which specializes in miniature types.

Filaments are accurately placed. Each bulb individually tested and inspected, which means that every Tung-Sol provides dependable illumination, increasing confidence at night. For better road illumination—use Tung-Sol bulbs.

THE TUNG-SOL FAMILY

Use Tung-Sols throughout for head-lamps, stop signal, parking and tail lamps. Also Tung-Sol panel lamps for radio cabinets.

Licensed under General Electric Company's Incandescent Lamp Patents

TUNG-SOL LAMP WORKS INC.
95 Eighth Avenue, Newark, N. J.
Also Manufacturers of
Tung-Sol Radio Tubes
Made Under R. C. A. Patents

INVESTMENTS ▾ AND ▾ FINANCE

NEW FACES AMONG OUR BANKING ARISTOCRACY

THE annual listing of the one hundred largest banks by *The American Banker* might be thought of as the Social Register of the banking business.

Each year sees new members admitted into this aristocratic circle.

The shiftings in the list this year, "as violent as those in the list of the country's biggest cities after a census, might," so the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* remarks, "alone show how remarkable the past year was in financial reorganizations." The merging of banks and trust companies, which has been going on almost uninterruptedly, has had two effects, continues the Missouri daily:

The number of banks among the one hundred in certain cities has been reduced, while certain cities are given representation which formerly had no bank in the list. Thus, New York, which had thirty banks in the list last year, now has only twenty-three, banks already in the list uniting with others in sufficient numbers to effect that decrease. On the other hand, a joining of forces has given eligibility to inclusion to banks in no less than six cities that formerly had no financial institution of qualified size. These cities are Syracuse, Atlanta, Toledo, Dallas, Oklahoma City, and Seattle.

The total deposits of the one hundred largest banks in the country at the end of 1929 was $21,839,462,069, it appears, a gain of $1,185,843,969 over the deposits reported by the hundred largest institutions twelve months before. *The American Banker* ranks these banks by the deposits, but notes that there was a similar gain in capitalization and surplus.

Seven New York banks which were in last year's list do not appear in the new one, because they were merged with larger institutions during the year. These are the National Bank of Commerce, Hanover National Bank, Seaboard National Bank, National Park Bank, Farmers Loan and Trust Company, State Bank and Trust Company, and United States Mortgage and Trust Company. An achievement that especially interests *The American Banker* is the way the Commercial National Bank, which was started as an absolutely new enterprise, in January, 1929, has established itself as the fifty-fourth largest bank of the country, with deposits of more than $100,000,000. The New York banking daily adds:

Due to mergers both within and outside the ranks of the one hundred largest banks of a year ago, the names of seventeen new institutions appear this year in this classification. They are the Bank of America, of California; Commercial National Bank, New York; First Trust and Deposit Company, Syracuse; National Bank of Commerce, Detroit; First National Bank of Atlanta; Central United National Bank, Cleveland; First National Bank in Dallas; Mississippi Valley Merchants State Trust, St. Louis; First Seattle Dexter Horton National Bank, Seattle; Baltimore Trust Company; First National Bank, Oklahoma City; Lincoln Alliance Bank, Rochester; Interstate Trust Company, New York; Peoples Pittsburgh Trust Company, Pittsburgh; Merchants National Bank, Boston; Ohio Savings Bank & Trust Company, Toledo; and Guardian Detroit Bank, Detroit, which is one-hundredth on the list.

Space limitations forbid us to reprint *The American Banker's* entire list. It is headed by the National City Bank of New York, whose deposits of $1,649,554,260 and total resources of more than two billion dollars are said to rank it as the largest single bank in the world. The twenty-eight banks at the head of the list, each with $200,000,000 or more in deposits, are:

1929 No.	*Name*	*Deposits Dec. 1, 1929*
1	National City, New York	$1,649,554,260
2	Guaranty Trust Company, New York	1,309,289,553
3	Chase National, New York	1,248,218,351
4	Bank of Italy N. T. & S. A., San Francisco	893,892,732
5	Continental Illinois Bank & Trust, Chicago	878,792,918
6	Equitable Trust Company, New York	765,344,701
7	Irving Trust Company, New York	660,372,543
8	Bankers Trust Company, New York	606,217,091
9	Central Hanover Bank & Trust, New York	598,326,397
10	Security-First National Bank, Los Angeles	541,456,293
11	First National Bank of Boston	522,587,441
12	First National Bank, New York	408,781,272
13	Bank of Manhattan Trust, New York	396,795,892
14	Manufacturers Trust Company, New York	387,012,071
15	First National Bank of Chicago	365,677,889
16	Chemical Bank & Trust, New York	339,105,659
17	Bank of America of California, Los Angeles	337,634,572
18	Bank of America N. A., New York	305,904,586
19	New York Trust Company, New York	305,103,001
20	Cleveland Trust Company, Cleveland	298,227,820
21	Union Trust Company, Cleveland	289,405,280
22	Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co., New York	263,716,469
23	American Trust Company, San Francisco	262,430,724
24	Philadelphia National Bank, Philadelphia	260,861,540
25	Peoples Wayne County Bank, Detroit	257,558,772
26	Marine Trust Company, Buffalo	249,532,824
27	Chatham Phenix Nat'l Bk. & Tr., New York	239,215,509
28	Bank of United States, New York	225,664,710

Incidentally, in another issue *The American Banker* points out that during 1929 there was a reduction of more than 1,100 in the number of banks in the United States. It seems that 695 banks were closed and 799 more gave up their identity in mergers. On the other hand, 317 new banks were chartered by State and national authorities. "The total number of charters surrendered in closings and mergers was thus indicated as 1,494, and the total number of new institutions 400, making the net reduction in the number of banking institutions during the year 1,104." *The American Banker* estimates that the total number of banks in the country is now well under 25,000, being a reduction of more than 6,000 from the total of 31,000 in existence in 1922.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"He made his own test—now he puts *all* his surplus in sound, income-yielding securities"

FRANK P. DOYLE, President of the Exchange Bank of Santa Rosa, tells of a young rancher who found out for himself something about how—and how not—to invest.

"We worked along until these orchards showed a profit, in bad years as well as in good."

FRANK P. DOYLE, *President of the Exchange Bank of Santa Rosa, has taken a leading part in activities connected with the bridging of the Golden Gate. He is a Director of the Golden Gate Association and also of the Redwood Empire Association.*

WHEN this young rancher—let's call him Jack—came to Santa Rosa about ten years ago, he was just out of college.

"His father owned large apple orchards and a dehydrating plant, but they were in a decidedly run-down condition.

"I have always been interested in our ranches and our ranchers and this young fellow fell into the way of consulting me about ways and means to build up the family property.

"We worked along together until both the orchards and the plant showed a profit, in bad years as well as in good.

"Then one day about two years ago he came into the bank to talk about investing a few thousand dollars he had accumulated. He wanted to invest it in a highly speculative stock.

" 'Now Jack,' I said to him, 'We can't make a $10 bill out of a $5 bill. At least mighty few of us can.'

" 'Oh, but Mr. Doyle, this stock has already gone to almost twice what it was a year ago,' he protested.

" 'Well, the bubble is sure to burst eventually,' I told him.

"He listened to me and admitted most of my arguments—and yet he couldn't quite resist taking this chance of a quick profit. Finally, he decided to put part of his money in the speculative venture and part in the substantial investments I suggested. He wanted to try it out for himself.

"A few weeks ago he came in looking rather rueful, and told me the bubble *had* burst. His speculative stock is gone—but his sound investments he still has, with principal intact and interest coming in regularly. Now he puts *all* his surplus in sound, income-yielding securities."

Bankers who have the confidence of their communities, as has Mr. Doyle, will invariably be found the most ardent advocates of safety as the first and most important principle of investment.

These bankers throughout America know favorably the offerings of S. W. Straus & Co., and choose from them for recommendation to investors and for their own reserves. From these offerings thousands of investors have made their selections, many of them exclusively, for twenty years and more.

Send for this booklet "How to Invest Money" explains all the popular types of investment securities, in easy-to-understand terms. Every serious investor should own a copy. Simply send the coupon below to the office nearest you.

S. W. Straus & Co.

565 Fifth Avenue, New York City; *or* Michigan Ave., at Jackson Blvd., Chicago; *or* 79 Post St., San Francisco.

Gentlemen: Please send me, without obligation, a copy of Booklet C-1112

I am considering investing $.....

Name.....

Address.....

City.....

S. W. STRAUS & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1882 INCORPORATED

STRAUS BUILDINGS...*In New York,* 565 Fifth Ave., *In Chicago,* Michigan Ave. at Jackson Blvd., *In San Francisco,* 79 Post St.

Other Offices in 36 Principal Cities.

© 1930, by S. W. Straus & Co.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Unchanging Factors . . .

which measure the worth of INVESTMENTS

OCCASIONALLY the stock market tends to confuse investors. Basic principles become obscured by over-emphasis of considerations comparatively superficial.

When selecting a corporate security, three fundamental factors always provide a basis of good judgment:

the business should be one non-dependent upon booms and little affected by depressions;

it should lend itself to steady, profitable expansion;

its management should be capable.

This organization for over thirty years has endeavored to incorporate these fundamentals in the securities it offers. It especially stresses the factor of management . . . a consideration of utmost importance.

George H. Burr & Co.

57 William Street, New York

OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT CENTERS

We have listed a number of selected securities which are suggested for timely investment. Write for list 861.

Drive Your Own Boat

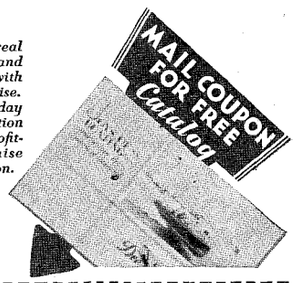
On Smooth, Uncrowded Waterways!

Eleven Beautiful Models Await Your Selection

Hull lengths 16 and 19 feet. Beam 4′ 6″ and 5′ 10″. 4, 6, and 8 cylinder power plants. 20 to 40 miles per hour. 5 and 6 passengers. Prices—$535 to $2685, f. o. b. Detroit. Commercial Credit Plan deferred payments if desired.

Dealers!

You can make real money in a new and uncrowded field with a Dee Wite Franchise. Write or wire today for full information on the Dee-Wite Profit-Building Franchise offer. No obligation.



Now you can own a real quality motorboat at a moderate price! Dee Wite offers for 1930 eleven tested models that give you speed, performance and luxury never before seen outside of very high priced craft. Sleek, all-mahogany hulls, with tough native white oak framing throughout, give you the highest strength as well as striking beauty. Equipment is complete throughout; including automobile-type controls, full-vision windshields, burgee and ensign, anchor and mooring equipment, choice of upholstery colors, and many other items. Two models are sold without motors, and nine have nationally famous power plants of up to 8 cylinders.

Huge modern plants, tremendous financial backing, and modern unit production make these outstanding motorboat values possible. Dee Wite offers you the highest quality and performance at extremely moderate prices, a feat never before attempted in building high grade motorboats. The new free catalog, beautifully illustrated, gives full information on all Dee Wite models. Early orders insure delivery when wanted. Mail coupon today for your copy—no obligation.

DWIGHT LUMBER COMPANY
Dept. 503, Boat Division Detroit, Michigan

Dwight Lumber Co., Dept. 503, Boat Division, Detroit, Mich.
Gentlemen:
( ) Please send me your 1930 free Catalog
( ) Please send me information on your 1930 Dealer Franchise

Name_____

Address _____

Dee Wite

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

A TIP ON TIPS

"THEY say there's something doing in Hook and Ladder, and it's a good buy."

There is a sample of "the plain garden variety" of stock-market tips, writes William O. Scroggs in *The Outlook*, in an article explaining that while there are many kinds of tips, almost all of them have this in common—"they are valueless, or worse than valueless, to the average trader." This writer on financial subjects takes pains to explain the difference between a market tip and market advice:

The adviser does not predict that a certain stock is going up; the tipster does that and nothing else. The adviser analyzes a stock and rates it as good, bad or indifferent in a given condition of the market; the tipster, if disinterested, is often merely a rumor-monger, but if his motives are not disinterested he is something much worse.

It isn't worth the trouble even to try to classify all the multitude of stock-market tips, we read on:

They range all the way from the counterfeit "inside information" carried in the tipster sheets, which used to flourish when the market boom was at its height, to authoritative news which finally reaches the public after a long and circuitous process of oral transmission. No one, so far as this writer knows, has ever made a thorough check-up of the accuracy of the market tips which have come his way. A few partial check-ups have been made, however, and they show that the percentage of accuracy is considerably less than the mathematical probabilities would indicate under a system of plain guessing.

This unduly large proportion of error is not accidental.

There are reasons for it.

Let us consider, for instance, the suggestions to traders which were published in the tipster sheets. Investigation has disclosed that some of these publications were used mainly to boost dubious stocks and to exploit the keen appetite for speculation which then gript the country. The tips carried in these sheets were rarely disinterested, and that explains why their sponsors were usually out of town when post-office inspectors or agents from the District Attorney's office paid their quarters an official visit.

The heyday of the tipster sheet is past.

But it was never necessary to go to these for guidance. A visit to a club, lunch with a friend, or a pop-call in a broker's boardroom may bring a whole crop of suggestions of things that are a "good buy." At almost any hour of the day or night one is likely to have one or more tips dropt into one's lap.

A surprizingly large amount of trading is based on nothing solider than ordinary tips, continues Dr. Scroggs, recalling the broker's observation that "a lot of men will use more care and judgment in buying a two-dollar shirt than they will in placing an order for several thousand dollars' worth of stock."

Now we are not to understand that all

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

tips on the market are inherently bad or sent out maliciously. It is explained that:

Many tips which finally reach the so-called outside public were originally excellent. The trouble with them is that they reach the outsiders too late. Let us assume, for example, that a group of professional operators have formed a pool in a certain stock. Its price begins to climb. By the time it has advanced ten or fifteen points it begins to attract attention from the outsiders, and rumors begin to circulate. The pool has now ceased to add to its holdings, and is only interested in seeing the price go still higher in order to sell at a profit. It is now definitely to its advantage to spread the news that a big pool is behind the stock. The tip spreads, and the small traders come in and buy, while the pool begins to distribute its holdings and take its profits.

The little fellows have come in too late. The price weakens, but they hold on in hope of a rally which never comes. They are the victims of what, for want of a better term, we may call the "psychological lag."

In the last analysis, we are told, a tip's value depends on the directness with which it comes from an authoritative source. If the prospective buyer "has an uncle or a brother-in-law on the inside of a big market deal he may accept tips from such quarters with confidence, but if he must rely on board-room gossip he would do well to shun tips, and either investigate carefully for himself, or seek counsel from those on whose word he can rely or, still better, do both."

A RAP AT THE SPECULATING EXECUTIVE

NEXT to the disaster to small-margin speculators who have no business in the stock market, it seems to *The Wall Street Journal* that the worst evil of "the late runaway market" was "the absorption of business heads in activities which had nothing to do with the duties which their stockholders paid them to discharge."

Some of these men, it is remarked, "went back to work around the end of November, and have since been striving to make up for lost time." But to *The Wall Street Journal* "there is something far more objectionable about speculating executives than the mere loss to the corporation of their full-time services":

The temptation that must beset such a man who goes short of the stock of his own corporation is too apparent to call for argument. He must be better than human if in spite of his short position he exerts himself to the utmost to maintain sales volume and production efficiency, and to support the morale of his subordinates.

The case of the corporation executive who loads himself up with margined holdings of his company's stock is quite as bad. He comes under a pressure few can completely resist to use his position for the deception of the trading and investing public. He knows that sooner or later he must unload, and that the rosier his company's income accounts and balance sheets can be made to appear the sooner his opportunity to enrich himself materializes.

Stock ownership of an executive in his own company which is bought and paid

Associated Gas and Electric System

Founded In 1852

Now 190,139 Investors

There are Associated investors in each of the 48 states, in all the United States Possessions and in 26 other countries. The figures below show the growth since 1924.

Year	Registered Security Holders
1924	6,000
1925	38,000
1926	41,000
1927	56,537
1928	66,000
1929	186,332
1930 (February)	190,139

This growth points to widespread recognition of the investment value of Associated securities.

Send for our new Booklet C1 on the Class A Stock.

Associated Gas and Electric Company
61 Broadway New York City

A Review of the Stock and Bond Market

is issued by us each month and mailed to nearly 65,000 investors throughout the United States. Each issue contains an analysis of four well-known listed stocks, together with current information of interest to bond buyers.

If your name is not on our mailing list, write on your letterhead to our nearest office for a copy of the current issue

HORNBLOWER & WEEKS
ESTABLISHED 1888

BOSTON NEW YORK CHICAGO CLEVELAND
DETROIT PROVIDENCE PORTLAND, ME. PITTSBURGH

Members of the New York, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Pittsburgh and Detroit Stock Exchanges and the New York Curb Exchange

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

HOW to INVEST SAFELY and PROFITABLY!

(1) Deal with an investment house of high standing—for sound counsel *before* and *after* you buy.

(2) Shun tips and rumors.

(3) Demand *facts* about the *earnings* and *assets* back of securities you are offered.

(4) Invest only in essential industries that fulfill important human needs.

(5) Place at least 80% of your funds in good bonds, and sound preferred stocks, widely diversified.

THIS institution will help you. It offers a broad list of securities—with solid assets and ample earnings back of them. It has seasoned judgment that comes from safeguarding the funds of conservative investors for 45 years. Its statistical division has nation-wide sources of up-to-date financial information.

All three factors are constantly utilized to keep the funds of our clients safely, profitably invested.

The coupon is a convenient way to establish this advantageous contact. It will bring literature on carefully-chosen investments, providing strong margins of safety for your principal, and attractive yields.

GEORGE M. FORMAN & COMPANY

Investment Securities Since 1885

112 West Adams Street, Chicago — 120 Broadway, New York

Dept. 43: Please send me, without obligation, descriptive literature on attractive current offerings.

Name.....

Address.....

ELECTRIC LIGHTS ANYWHERE

Complete 110-volt Electric Light Plant. Ideal for Farms, Camps and Summer Homes.

$139.00

Runs household appliances. Install it yourself. Wiring, Fixtures and Lamps for 7 rooms, $17.50. Also larger models D. C. or A. C. Write for circular - D. W. ONAN & SONS, 758 Royalston Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

Scott's Creeping Bent for Perfect Lawns!

Sod in six weeks. A rich, velvety stretch of lawn that chokes out weeds before they can grow! A deep, thick, uniform turf that's everlasting and that makes your home a beauty spot.

The New Super-Lawn

Instead of sowing seed, you plant stolons or the chopped grass—and in a few weeks you have a luxuriant lawn like the deep green pile of a Turkish carpet. Read all about this unusual grass in our illustrated booklet "Bent Lawns." Mailed on request.

O. M. SCOTT & SONS CO.
159 Main Street, Marysville, Ohio

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

for is a different matter. Its holder is under no necessity to unload even in the event of an extended market decline, and no temptation to false window-dressing. He can live in and with his appointed tasks, and single-heartedly serve his fellow stockholders.

The speculating insider demands an estimate of human nature which experience forbids.

IT'S WEATHER MAKES THE WEST WAX WEALTHIER

WE hear much about the weather of the West, especially from Chambers of Commerce and Western periodicals.

The climatic advantages of this part of the country can be measured in dollars and cents "with fair accuracy in so far as they affect the tourist trade and agricultural industries." But, writes Oscar Reichenbach in *Western Advertising and Western Business* (San Francisco), these advantages "are generally greatly underestimated in their influence on production costs in the manufacturing industries." So it seems worth the trouble for this writer to point out why he thinks the weather makes it especially profitable to do manufacturing west of the Rockies.

Figures are given showing that a number of Western cities have relatively even temperatures the year round, and comparatively low humidity. We are told that one large national concern reports that the costs of manufacture in its Pacific coast plants show a saving of 60 per cent. over those in the East, and that the manufacturer attributes "a share of the economy to the climate, which permits certain operations to be carried on outdoors in all seasons of the year." Then we hear of an Eastern executive who went West to take charge of a clay-products plant, and who found it possible to keep an even pace of production summer and winter. He attributed his high-production record to the relatively low humidity and the cool nights in summer, which enabled his workmen to get a good rest every night.

A glass company reports less breakage in its Western plants.

An automobile manufacturer finds it can do its assembling in its San Francisco Bay plant for half what it costs in the East.

And, we read on in this Western periodical, "labor cost is not the only item which registers a saving in a land with a mild climate":

Capital expenditures are not so great, because factory construction is less costly than in cold climates. In regions of low winter temperature much of the precipitation occurs in the form of snow and the ground freezes to a considerable depth. Building a factory to meet these conditions means heavy roof trusses and supporting members designed to carry the snowload, foundation walls extending below

CHICAGO

quarters her Fourth Estate in structures suited to their leading purposes. The new $11,000,000 Daily News building is noteworthy as the modern home of a progressive paper — and as the one-millionth electric installation of *Edison Service* in Chicago. Unfailing electric service is a fundamental of metropolitan news production.

Commonwealth Edison Company
The Central Station Serving Chicago

Commonwealth Edison Company has paid 161 consecutive dividends to its stockholders. Send for 1930 Year Book. Stock is listed on The Chicago Stock Exchange.

RESOURCES OVER $11,000,000.00

6% PAID ON SAVINGS
left here 6 months or more....
5% if withdrawn before....

Write for complete SAVE BY MAIL KIT
It's *free*.

Guaranty Building & Loan Association

6333 Hollywood Blvd., Los Angeles

For the Bride

Each particular detail of your wedding, whether quietly at home or an elaborate church function, is brilliantly described in the one comprehensive authority—"The Blue Book of Social Usage"—

ETIQUETTE

By Emily Post

712 pages, besides 19 full-page illustrations of table settings, etc., with frontispiece of a "Bride's Bouquet." Crown 8vo.

Cloth, $4, net; full leather, $7.50, net; postage, 18c extra. All Bookstores, or

Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354 Fourth Avenue, New York

Preparation of Manuscripts For the Printer

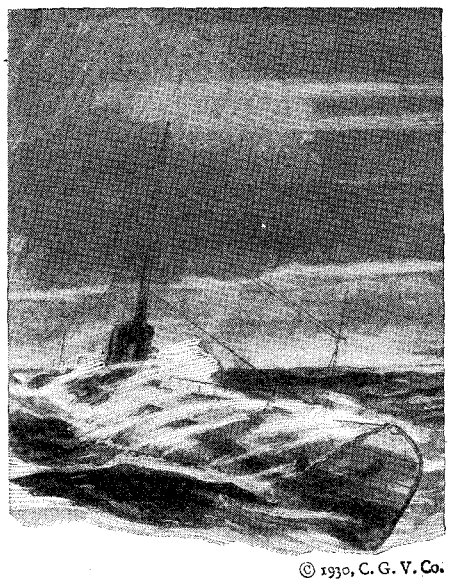
By Frank H. Vizetelly, Litt.D., LL.D.

Full directions about "copy" and proofs for "every one who has to do with the printer man," and valuable suggestions on submitting MS. for publication, getting copyright, etc. 153 pages. Ninth edition, revised and enlarged, now ready.

12mo. Cloth, $1.50, net; $1.64, post-paid.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



© 1930, C. G. V. Co.

Over Every Inch of Surface

Water Searches for a Pinhole

WHETHER riding the waves or under the surface the submarine moves serenely on. Tons of water press against every foot of surface . . . even the slightest opening would soon render the ship useless. But there is no danger . . . her skilfully constructed steel hull protects the ship and its contents.

The Clark Grave Vault—built with the care and the skill that go into a submarine—is the one final answer to those who buy a burial vault for *protection* from water. Like the submarine, the Clark is built of metal, the most impermeable of all materials. Like the submarine, the Clark is built to withstand pressure—each Clark is tested under 5,000 pounds of water.

All seams in the Clark are double welded. They are even stronger than the 12-gauge specially processed Armco Ingot Iron or Keystone Copper Steel itself. Each Clark carries a 50-year guaranty.

Solid copper, 10 gauge in thickness, is used in making the beautiful Clark de luxe model. It is guaranteed perpetually.

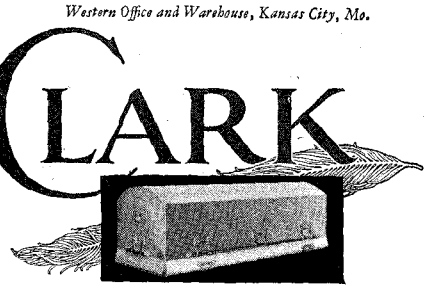
Clark Vaults can be obtained through better funeral directors everywhere, in the following models: Gray and White Lacquer Finish—Silver Tone and Copper Finish Cadmium Plated by Udylite Process—De Luxe, 10 Gauge Solid Copper.

Less than Clark complete protection is no protection at all

THE CLARK GRAVE VAULT CO.
Columbus, Ohio

Western Office and Warehouse, Kansas City, Mo.

CLARK



GRAVE VAULT

This trade-mark is on every genuine Clark Vault. It identifies the vault instantly.

the frost line, and water, steam, and even gas pipes deeply buried and well insulated.

The textile industry is so far "only embryonic on the Pacific coast," but, we are told, the climatic conditions there ought to aid its rapid development. Of course, we are reminded, "in the days when the number of hours of sunshine was the determining factor in selecting the site for a motion-picture studio, the infant cinema industry was attracted to Los Angeles." And now, it is asserted, the same magnet of climate is drawing the aircraft manufacturers:

> Generally speaking, it is possible to count on the weather being favorable for a flight at practically any time in this land of almost daily sunshine. There are, on an average, less than ten days a year without an hour or more of sunshine, and in 1928 there were 355 days of flying weather.
>
> The highest wind velocity recorded at the Los Angeles weather bureau between the date of its establishment and 1926 is but forty-eight miles an hour; lower than the maximum velocity recorded at any one of twenty leading cities.

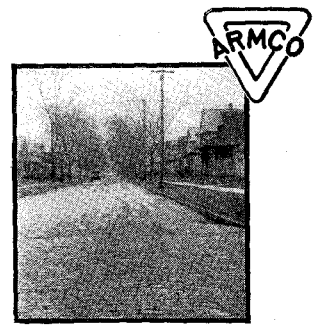
"Westerners in their pride may occasionally draw the long bow," admits this writer in the Western advertising weekly, but, he makes bold to say in conclusion:

> Certainly Western climate is a distinctive asset which is proving itself in the attraction of industries just as it has long since made the West the promised land of those who might choose among the favored spots of the world for travel.

WHY NEW YORK WON'T GO BROKE

CHICAGO'S financial difficulties have led to some suggestions that perhaps New York City might easily find itself in the same fix. Wherefore, the city's chief financial official, Controller Berry, comes out with six reasons why, as he understands it, the city can never become bankrupt. We quote these six reasons as briefly stated in *Barron's Weekly:*

1. No obligation can legally be incurred in excess of amount appropriated therefor.
2. Annual budget is obliged by constitutional limitations to bear direct relation to value of taxable real estate within city limits.
3. Provision is made in every annual budget for any deficiency in tax revenues on account of unpaid or uncollectible taxes.
4. Assessed valuation of taxable real estate in the five boroughs, taken as a whole, is less than actual sale value of the property.
5. Sinking-funds established pursuant to law for redemption of the city's debt are in excellent condition and have a surplus of over $36,000,000 in excess of actual requirements.
6. Only one body—Board of Estimate and Apportionment—has power to authorize expenditures of any kind; only one board—Department of Taxes and assessments—has authority to assess property for taxable purposes, and, finally, every constitutional or statutory limitation is observed to the letter.



This Elyria Storm Sewer of ARMCO Corrugated Iron PIPE has outlived a 20-year-old pavement . . . . and it goes on serving!

•

TAX MONEY that goes for drainage in cities is wisely expended when storm sewers of Armco Corrugated Iron Pipe are installed. For evidence, look to many of America's progressive cities, among them Elyria, Ohio.

Under a street in Elyria, an Armco Storm Sewer was laid in 1907, and the street paved. Twenty years later—in 1927—the pavement was replaced . . . but the Armco Corrugated Iron Pipe, then examined, was in good, serviceable condition, and they paved over it again!

This great durability of Armco Storm Sewers is typical, not exceptional. It is the manner in which this pure iron product is performing in the interest of citizen taxpayers all over America. More than 50,000,000 feet of Armco Corrugated Iron Pipe have been installed, and thousands of installations have served continuously since 1906. No other corrugated metal pipe equals Armco's record.

Armco Corrugated Iron Pipe is extensively used for stream enclosures, small bridges, for draining parks and playgrounds, golf courses and airports, as well as for storm sewers. It is recognized as the most durable, because of its 24-year Nature-test, and is therefore undoubtedly the most economical drainage product.

Facts of importance to you as a taxpayer will be sent on request. If you are a city official, obtain the new Armco literature on storm sewers. Mail the coupon.

Armco culverts and drains are manufactured from the Armco Ingot Iron of the American Rolling Mill Company and always bear its brand.

ARMCO CULVERT MANUFACTURERS ASSN.
Middletown, Ohio

Armco Culvert Mfrs. Assn., *Middletown, Ohio*
Send the booklet on storm sewers.

*Name*_____ *Address*_____
*City*_____ *State*_____
Also send a copy to
*Name*_____
*Address*_____
*Title*_____ LD8
Who is a ☐ City Official ☐ Engineer ☐ Contractor
© 1930, A. C. M. A.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Singing Shave

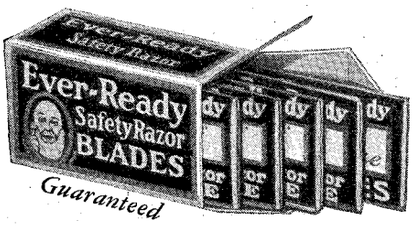
©A. S. R. C., 1930

close harmony

Your skin rejoices, you burst into song—so swiftly, comfortably, completely does your beard depart at the soothing touch of the Ever-Ready Blade! Here is super-keenness! Here is durability that laughs at wirywhiskers and gives you *many* more shaves than the blade you are using. Join the chorus of Singing Shavers—buy Ever-Ready Blades.

Product of American Safety Razor Corp.

Ever-Ready
BLADES



THE ▾ SPICE ▾ OF ▾ LIFE
(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Calling Their Bluff.—If they keep on and make buses any larger, locomotives will have to stop, look, and listen at crossings.—*Life.*

While Dobbin Grazed.—The members of the younger generation needn't think the clutch used in an automobile is something new. Dad can tell you it was often used in the old-time buggy on a quiet country road.—*Louisville Times.*

He Stood the Racket.—Another mighty nice thing about Old Dobbin was that his value didn't depreciate about 25 per cent. after he had been driven three or four months.—*Louisville Times.*

Speechless Emotion.—"Hallo, where have you been?"

"To the station to see my wife off for a month's holiday."

"But how black your hands are!"

"Yes, I patted the engine."—*Nebelspalter.*

'Nuff Said.—SINGLE GENT—"What's the best month to get married in?"

MARRIED PERSON—"Octembruary."

SINGLE GENT—"Why, there's no such month."

MARRIED PERSON—"Just so."—*Montreal Star.*

Worse Than Chile.—HUSBAND (feeling a twinge in the back while he is tuning in the wireless receiver)—"I believe I'm getting lumbago."

WIFE—"What's the use, dear? You won't be able to understand a word they say."—*Epworth Herald.*

Next!—A joyous event had taken place in the home of the film-producer.

"Here is the son and heir, sir," said the nurse, smiling coyly.

The producer gave it a perfunctory glance. "Sorry," he said absently, "not quite the type!"—*Tatler.*

Chance to Fill a Cell.—DEFENDANT—"The things the prosecutor don't know about driving a car, your Worship, would fill a book."

THE BENCH—"And it seems to me, young man, the things you don't know about it would fill a hospital."—*Sydney Bulletin.*

No Use Tempting Fate.—Grim was the reply of the Scottish grave-digger when a certain niggardly farmer was haggling about the charge for his wife's interment. I well remember the grave-digger recounting the incident. I had asked him if he ever had had any difficulty in getting payment for his rather trying work.

"Only yince," he said. "It was when Ewan Swan buried his wife. Ye mind her with the guid gaun tongue. Efter I had raised my kep, as a signal to the mourners to gang, Ewan stayed ahint. Says he to me, 'What will I be aw'n ye, John?' 'Seeven and six,' says I. 'It's ower much,' says he, 'in licht sandy soil like that,' and he hands me a croon. 'Sandy soil or hard clay, it's seeven and six,' says I, 'and doon with another half-croon or up she comes!' And I nivver seen a half-croon come sae smert oot o' a fermer's pooch."—*Scots Observer.*

SLIPS THAT PASS IN THE NIGHT

Jolly Party.—Dinner that night passed in a dead clam.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Queer but Odd.—A very unusual, yet remarkable, accident occurred.—*Regina Daily Post.*

Whoopee!—
WHAT EAST TEXAS IS DOING
EAST TEX.. w'ofoNevevev .. .—*Longview (Texas) paper.*

Tragedy in Wonderland.—
WIFE OF CHIEF BRITISH
RABBIT DIES IN LONDON
—*Chicago Tribune.*

Honk! Honk!—Preceding the movie a lecture will be given by Instructor Frank Gander of the Institute staff, on ducks and allied water-fowl.—*San Diego Tribune.*

Careful Choice.—The wedding of Miss —— and Frederick —— will take place next Monday, the mother of the bride to be announced late to-day.—*Manhattan (Kan.) paper.*

When Time Flies.—Why, it would kill the average man to look after one three-year-old boy for a week at a stretch, something a woman does every day.—*Evansville (Ind.) Press.*

Spilling the Beans.—iss EatMon taught at the Ghandon Institute, in Rome, Italy, for twelve years. It was there that she met Bishop B——, who spent tight years there.—*Cincinnati Post.*

Try Moth Balls.—
Department of Agriculture Asks Funds
For Fight on Ticks, Corn Borer and
Weather Observers.
—*Houston Chronicle.*

What Barnum Missed.—Her slim figure swayed with the rhythm of the music that she lifted slightly and her white lids drew from the instrument, her chin closed over her china blue eyes.—*Los Angeles Record.*

Service Plus.—James Watts, Scottish inventor, discovered how to apply the power of condensed steam. Our friends know that we know how to apply our knowledge and service when needed.

No charge for use of Funeral Home.
—*Ad in the Altamont (N. Y.) Enterprise.*

And a Yard Wide?—
COSTUME
JEWELRY
Sample lines of Chokers, Pendants,
Bracelets, Earrings, etc.
47c
All-Wool
—*Ad in the Fresno Bee.*

James Joyce or Gertrude Stein?—
The body is being held by undersent supposed relatives for orders as
Roast pok, barbecused ham, chows
vice men who are expecting to meet
Catawba college on Tuesday night
to disposal of body.
—*North Carolina paper.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED